The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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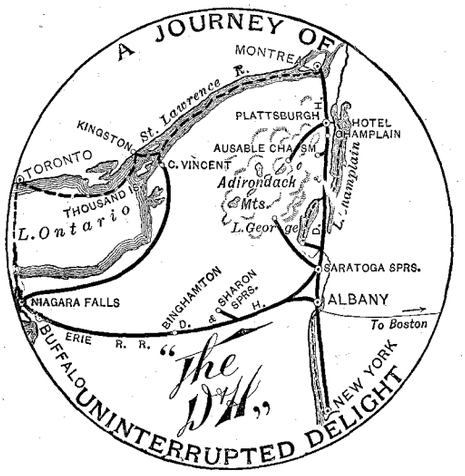

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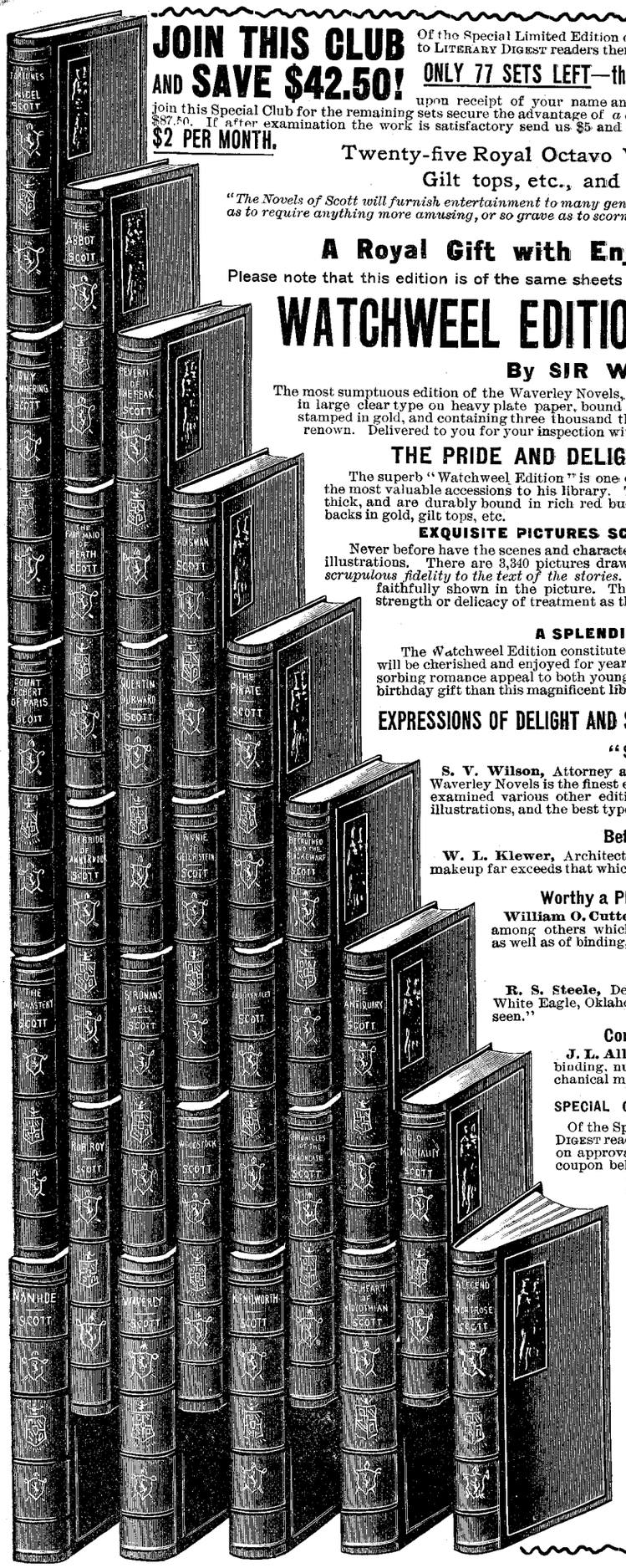

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

TWO IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL GATHERINGS.

INTERNATIONAL trade may be materially increased, it seems likely, as the result of two commercial conferences held last week. The one that attracted the widest notice was the dinner given to the representatives of the New York Chamber of Commerce by the London Chamber of Commerce in London; and the brisk trade rivalry between England and America that is the talk of the newspapers, magazines, and public men on both sides of the water lent a great deal of interest to the meeting. *The Westminster Gazette* suggested that the banquet might "be regarded as the friendly handshake which precedes a vigorous encounter," and added that if the Americans "are going to knock us out of time in the markets of the world, our merchants mean to take their fate in the best of spirits." The speeches were devoted principally to the exchange of international compliments and expressions of good will, and the comments in the American newspapers are mostly of a similarly platitudinous nature; but the fact of the dinner, with its manifestation of good feeling, is looked upon as auguring closer commercial relations between the business interests of the two countries. The Brooklyn *Times* says on this point:

"It was reserved for President McKinley, as quoted by Lord Lansdowne, to give expression to the real significance of the gathering. The British Foreign Secretary referred in warm terms to the great career of the American President, and gave expression to the universal sentiment that his wife might soon be restored to health, and then he uttered the keynote of the meeting in quoting McKinley's phrase: 'Commerce is the greatest diplomatist.' It is in that fact, so epigramatically expressed by the President of the United States, that the meaning and value of such reunions are to be found. Differences of opinion as to boundaries, to the interpretation of tariffs and to instances of injustice to individual citizens, are constantly liable to arise between two great nations, but the surest guarantee of peace is to be found in the mutual interests created by commerce, which will not permit the peace of the world to be disturbed for trivial cause. In this respect, as was said by one of the speakers at the London banquet, commerce is more potent than religion in promoting peace between nations, in eradicating deep-rooted national prejudices, and in creating mutual good will between long-estranged peoples.

"Commerce has its rivalries as sharp and well-defined as those of war, but there will never be any other kind of war between the two English-speaking races, if the controversy that threatens to result in bloodshed is referred to the arbitrament of the Chambers of Commerce of London and New York."

The other commercial gathering last week was the sixth annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers, in Detroit. The significant feature of the manufacturers' meeting was the tone of sympathy with reciprocity and tariff reduction that appeared in many of the speeches. The convention adopted a resolution affirming that the following principles should govern all tariff legislation:

"First—The object of tariff legislation should be to furnish adequate protection to such products only as require it, without providing the opportunity for monopoly abuses.

"Second—The tariff on goods of which the cost of production is higher in the United States than in foreign countries should be at least what is neccessary to compensate domestic industries for the higher cost of production."

Says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):

"When the National Association of Manufacturers begins to talk tariff reform, the dawn can not be far away. To affirm, as the association did at its last session at Detroit yesterday, that protection should be given 'to such products only as require it, without providing the opportunity for monopolistic abuses,' is a sufficiently explicit way of saying that there are in the Dingley tariff wholly unnecessary duties which do lead straight to trusts. The association declined to indorse the Babcock bill for the removal of duties on iron and steel, but this was only *pro forma*. The principle underlying the bill evidently met with its hearty approval. Clearly, as one of the New York delegates asserted, there are 'clouds of tariff revision in the sky,' and manufacturers must take account of their existence. The old dilemma is before them: the tariff must either be revised by its friends or overturned by its enemies. . . . How strangely times change, and men change with them, when we have lived to see William McKinley deprecating ultra-protection, and American manufacturers clamoring for lower duties!"

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says, however, that "the efforts of the free-trade newspapers to make out that the annual convention of the Manufacturers' Association held in Detroit this week was a sort of free-trade affair will not bear investigation," and, quoting the resolution given above, it goes on to say:

"No protectionist will object to that resolution, because it embraces the fundamental principles of the protective tariff. 'Adequate protection' to make up the difference in cost of production in the United States as compared with foreign countries is the beginning and end of a protective tariff. The fact that nearly one-half of all the imports into this country come in free of duty proves that the protective tariff applies 'to such products only as require it.' Some few articles were made dutiable under the

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war-revenue act for revenue purposes, but that had nothing to do with the protective tariff. As to 'monopoly abuses,' so far as they may exist, the tariff is not responsible for them. The corporation that comes the nearest to a monopoly in this country is the one best known as the Standard Oil Company, and no one is foolish enough to charge that the tariff had anything to do with petroleum, which has always been on the free list."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.) believes that the convention's favorable attitude toward reciprocity "can not fail to have some influence upon the Senate, which is holding up several reciprocity treaties under the impression that manufacturers are opposed to them; of course some manufacturers are, but the great body of them are revising their opinions in view of the altered conditions of production and commerce."

"RIPPER" LEGISLATION, AGAIN.

THE operation of the new "ripper" laws in Pennsylvania, which, in spite of their radical nature, were sustained by the supreme court of that State, and have had the effect of substituting "recorders," appointed by the governor, for the previously existing mayors of Pittsburg, Allegheny, and Scranton, is being watched with wide interest. The decision of the supreme court awakens surprise and indignation in some quarters. In the opinion of the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), the "ripper" laws are an "outrageous, impudent, and dangerous attack on home rule and representative government," and the decision of the court, so far from being a "vindication for the spoilsmen" simply shows "how defective and antiquated the Pennsylvania constitution is." The workings of the new laws up to date do not seem to have inspired much confidence for the future. In Scranton the appointment of Recorder Moir resulted in a great deal of dissatisfaction. One of Mr. Moir's first official acts was the appointment of a director of public safety who made himself obnoxious to the recorder and was removed. The choice of a new director was equally unhappy, for he too was promptly removed. Later, the Municipal League of Scranton petitioned the governor to remove Mr. Moir, with the result that he resigned, and W. L. Connell, a nephew of Congressman Connell, was appointed in his place. The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) thinks it is open to doubt whether "this way of governing cities is an improvement upon electing a mayor for a definite term and enduring him until the end of it." The Scranton *Truth* (Ind.), in much more emphatic language, declares the "ripper" laws to be the "boldest and most flagrant 'hold-up' of popular rights ever manifested in this or any other State," adding that their indorsement by the supreme court "shows how completely all the cities of the Commonwealth are at the mercy of a boss-ridden legislature." On the other hand, the Scranton *Tribune* (Rep.) views with favor the principal features of the new legislation, and believes that a strongly centralized executive power, as vested in the recorder, is just what is needed in Scranton. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.), too, thinks that more good than harm will be accomplished by the new measures. "Paramount among the things for which the public has to be grateful," it says, reviewing the situation in Pittsburg, "are the concentration of power in the hands of the recorder and the appointment to that office of a gentleman whose ability and integrity have not been questioned in any quarter."

"Ripper" legislation in Pennsylvania is not confined to the amendment of city charters. Last week it was extended to include street-railroad legislation. The street-railway rippers, which were rushed through both House and Senate and became law a few days ago by the signature of the governor, were fathered by Senators Focht and Emery, and provided "for the incorporation and government of passenger railways, either elevated or underground, or partly elevated and partly underground, with surface rights." The favored railroad company getting the charter under this new law will have the right of eminent domain, and, in the language of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), will enjoy "monopolistic control of the streets for two years." These bills, remarks *The Ledger*, "were 'sprung' upon the legislature without notice," "favorably reported" and "jammed through in hot haste," before it was possible for the very cities affected by the measures even to protest

FATHER PENN: "I can't see, my yellow friend, that I'm much better off than yourself." —*The Philadelphia North American.*

against them. "It is highway robbery of a flagrant kind," says the Philadelphia *Times* (Ind. Dem.); and the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) declares that "there is not the smallest effort apparent in any section of these bills to safeguard the interests of the people."

In the State of Michigan the same battle against "ripper" legislation is being fought, and the newspapers are devoting a great deal of space to this question. The Detroit *Tribune* (Rep.) enters vigorous protest against the "long list of obviously partizan and frequently dishonest ripper bills" passed during the recent session of the legislature. It says:

"These matters have only recently begun to be of real importance. Thirty years ago, when there were only ten cities in Michigan with more than 5,000 inhabitants each, the largest of them having less than 80,000 people, and their total population being less than 200,000, it was natural that such questions should be in abeyance. But the growth of urban populations since the Civil War has been enormous. To-day, with 781,405 of her 2,420,982 people living in twenty cities of over 10,000 each, and with more than half a million of these residing in seven towns of more than 20,000 each, it is evident that the time has come for Michigan to give serious attention to the matter.

"It is not alone the welfare of the cities that is to be considered. In many ways this biennial flood of municipal legislation represents a great loss to the State in both the quantity and quality of general legislation. It costs in the neighborhood of one thousand dollars per day to keep the Michigan legislature in session. The session just closed lasted 187 days. More than two-thirds of the bills introduced in both houses were local measures, and even this proportion does not fully represent the percentage of the time of the legislature that was taken up with purely local matters, of no interest to any community outside the one immediately affected in each case."

"The remedy lies in taking from the legislature the power of deciding local questions," says *The Tribune*; "there can never

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be either good local government nor good state government until this is done."

MORE REFLECTIONS ON THE DECISION.

CONTINUED examination of the Supreme Court decisions in the Porto Rico cases continues to bring out new features of interest and importance. Some expressed a belief at first that the present status of the Philippines is similar to the status of Porto Rico in the De Lima decision, and that consequently the present tariffs between the Philippines and the States are unconstitutional. The President and his Cabinet discussed last week the advisability of calling Congress in extra session to place the Philippines in the same status that Porto Rico now occupies. The case of the Philippines, however, is differentiated from that of Porto Rico by the Spooner resolution, passed at the close of the last session of Congress, vesting "all military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippine Islands" in the President, to be exercised in such manner as he may direct until further action by Congress. Whether this surrender of power by Congress gives the President the constitutional right to make tariff laws for the Philippines by proclamation has not been passed upon by the court, but the Administration has decided to take the risk of continuing the present governmental arrangements for the islands for the present. The following announcement was given out by direction of the President last week: "The President has determined that existing conditions do not require or warrant calling Congress together during the present summer or making any change in the policy hitherto pursued and announced in regard to the Philippine Islands." Secretary Root said: "The Supreme Court has decided some things as to Porto Rico. They may apply or they may not apply to the Philippines, or they may apply in part. For the present we shall continue practically as we have begun."

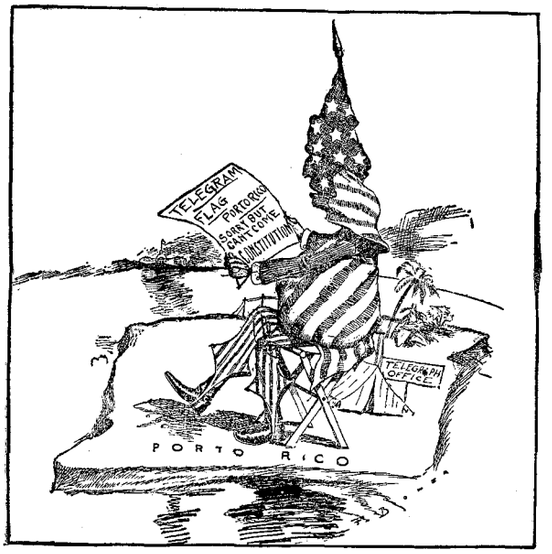
Mr. Bryan has given out a statement criticizing the Court's decision. He says that, in effect, it "declares that the people are not the source of power; it defends taxation without representation, and denies that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed. It assails the foundation of the republic and does so on the ground of expediency." He says further: "By a vote of 5 to 4 the Supreme Court has declared President McKinley Emperor of Porto Rico, and, according to the press despatches, the Emperor has gladly and gratefully accepted the title conferred upon him by the highest judicial tribunal of the land." This last expression of Mr. Bryan's is controverted by several papers, some of them anti-Administration organs, as may be seen in the comment from the New York *World* quoted below.

March of the Constitution.—"One hundred and fourteen years ago all of the philosophers and statesmen of the Old World were agreed in the conviction that the written Constitution then being attempted by the newly formed United States would prove a failure. It would lack, they said, the flexibility so necessary in a growing nation under changing conditions, and it was pointed out by the English statesmen that a constitution like their own unwritten one, which would grow with the people, was the only one that promised to live beyond the generation by which it was made. And it was Carlyle, writing many years later of the French effort at constitutional government, who declared that the fatal defect with all written constitutions is that 'they will not march.'

"But the framers of the American Constitution overcame this supposititious weakness by making one that would march. Each year gives us keener appreciation of its adaptability to new issues and fresh emergencies. Time has shown that Gladstone's dictum that 'the American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man' is profoundly true. It possesses the marvelous combination of preserving the spirit and intent of a democratic form of government without erecting technical obstacles which obstruct the growth and progress of the nation which it serves. It was builded in such a fashion that, without frequent recourse to the process of amendment, the people and the Government may do almost anything within certain clearly established principles involving the rights of man."—*The Kansas City Journal* (Rep.).

How the Decision Affects the Power of the President.—"Not the least curious phase of the Supreme Court decisions is that while Congress is clothed with full powers over our new possessions, the President's pretensions to exercise such powers are all swept away. Mr. McKinley's contentions were, first, that the Government had 'extra-constitutional' powers under which it could indulge in expansion; and second, that he himself had the right to rule without restraint in colonies until Congress should see fit to act.

"In his first contention only one justice agreed with him. The other eight, as *The World* pointed out yesterday morning, found in the Constitution itself the authorization for expansion, and, by assuming jurisdiction, served notice that all the officials of the Government must still keep within the Constitution. As to Mr. McKinley's second contention, the court dismissed it altogether. It emphatically denied that the President had any powers in the territories of the United States except such as Congress might lawfully grant him.



AFTER THE SUPREME COURT DECISION.
—*The Indianapolis News.*

UNCLE SAM: "Help yourselves, boys."
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

THE DECISION AND THE CARTOONISTS.

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"The full extent of these two signal defeats of the President has not yet been realized by the public. But Mr. McKinley is reported to be very 'uneasy' over them. The cause of this anxiety is said to be the tariff which he 'proclaimed' for the Philippines; and no doubt he has reason to be anxious on that score. A Presidential proclamation is not an act of Congress, and the Supreme Court has declared that it will not answer as a substitute for one. But may it not be that he realizes that the Supreme Court had a deeper matter in mind—the whole question of Executive usurpation and the perils that attend it when a weak Congress is willing to abdicate in favor of the Executive?

"For instance, there is the Spooner resolution by which Congress abdicated in the Philippines, turning over to the President 'all military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippine Islands,' to be 'exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct,' the grant of complete power being 'until otherwise provided by Congress.'

"The Supreme Court has declared that only Congress has the power to take and administer colonies. It has not asserted, but on the contrary has flatly denied, that the President has any autocratic 'extra-constitutional' powers. And as it has held that the Constitution rules, how can it approve a dangerous and undisputedly unconstitutional sweeping abdication of its powers by Congress? Has not the court demolished the only plea in justification—the theory that the right to acquire and rule colonies was 'extra-constitutional'?"—*The New York World* (Ind. Dem.).

A Remarkable Spectacle.—"This is certianly an interesting and significant fact in the operation of the institutions of a perfectly free people. Here is a political community of 75,000,000 of blended stock from many varied sources. The chief element, the English-speaking, spring from a race sturdy, independent, inclined to be rebellious. With it are mingled refugees and emigrants from a dozen European lands, all drawn from the more adventurous and least submissive of their respective peoples. A decision of vital consequence is rendered by the vote of one man in nine in the Supreme Court—a man whose name, whichever it is, was probably unknown to nine-tenths of his countrymen when they read it in the press on the morning the decision was announced. And the decision passes not without criticism, certainly, but with authority as unquestioned as the decree of the most autocratic ruler of the Old World. It is a remarkable and a most encouraging spectacle.

"If we seek the explanation we find it chiefly in the very freedom of the people. The authority they recognize and bow to is their own. The court is a part of the system they have created for the administration of their national affairs. Its decisions are accepted because those who differ from them know that in the long run they embody the deliberate purpose of the nation. They are not imposed from above or from outside. Ultimately they are bound to conform to the operation of the national will. Respect for them is self-respect in the highest and most enlightened form." *New York Times* (Ind.).

The Filipino and the Negro.—"Of the binding and authoritative decision of the majority [of the Court] it may be said that it recognizes the not wholly pleasant fact that the age in which we live is essentially utilitarian. The Constitution, however venerable and venerated, was made for the people, and the people were not made for the Constitution. We of the South, who look upon the fourteeth and fifteenth amendments to that instrument as moribund and inoperative, can not with much grace complain of the Court's deviation from a purely literal and sentimental interpretation of other clauses.

"The British constitution, of which we hear so much, is happier than ours. It is a myth, like the British monarchy, and that empire has been governed fairly well, on the whole, by legislative supremacy. Constitutions are the work of human hands and brains, and as such can not be literally and servilely followed at all times, and especially when they conflict with public interest and when they fail to meet the exigencies of those who are now alive. All the rhetoric in the world can not change the supreme and adamantine fact that the people of our new possessions are not yet prepared for full American citizenship, and are not yet capable of self-government, according to the American idea, and until they are educated up to the responsibilities and duties of citizenship, common sense and common prudence must dictate a withholding of the boon from them; nor can we see much difference in denying full citizenship to the unprepared peoples of our new possessions from denying it to the unprepared colored people of the Southern States. Necessity knows no law, and necessity is as potent in one place as in another."—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal* (Dem.).

CONNECTICUT'S "ROTTEN BOROUGHS."

THE defeat of the Fyler amendment to the state constitution by the Connecticut House of Representatives last week calls attention to the peculiar plan of representation in the lower house of the legislature in that State. There are about one hundred and seventy towns in Connecticut, and, roughly speaking, half the towns, the smallest ones, have one representative apiece in the House of Representatives, and the other half have two apiece. This system has the merit of simplicity, but it gives rise to some curious anomalies of government. One result is that New Haven, with 100,000 population, and Union, with 428, have the same representation. Twelve towns containing cities with a population of 484,000 have twenty-four representatives, while twelve other towns, with a total population of only 8,500, have the same number of representatives, and, therefore, equal power in state affairs. Ninety-five towns with a total population of 105,000 have 128 representatives, and control the House. As Connecticut has a population of over 900,000, it is felt in some quarters that the control of the House should not be held by 105,000. The demand has been rising strongly in late years that this system, which was adopted generations ago, be reformed to suit the distribution of population; and the Republican leaders prepared the Fyler amendment, a moderate reform measure which gave seven representatives to New Haven, five each to Hartford and Bridgeport, and three each to twenty-one small cities and towns. Thirty-five little towns would have lost one representative apiece; but the small towns would still have controlled two-thirds of the House. The fact remained, however, that it was a bill in favor of the cities at the expense of the small towns, and when it came to a vote in the House, in spite of the fact that the Government, the Republican leaders, and every Republican daily paper in the State favored the bill, it was defeated by the overwhelming vote of 145 to 61. The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) believes that this vote "has set back the whole movement for two years"; but, it adds, "it will develop then stronger than ever," for "this is not the sort of fire that dies out." The prediction is freely made, too, that the next time the matter comes up it will come in a more radical form, and that the representatives of the little towns will wish then that they had accepted the moderate measure they have just defeated. "The small towns which killed the amendment," declares the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "have helped the very cause to which they were most opposed, and they have done it in defiance of the advice and appeal of the best leaders of the Republican Party, which has enjoyed all that could be had from the present situation." The same paper adds: "It is not a question of mere abstract right. It involves money interests in the disposition of taxes paid from the larger places while these places have little influence in determining the use to be made of the money. It involves the opportunities for political advancement. It involves other things which relate to equal opportunity under the law, and since all these causes work together to one end, that of demanding an amended system, the demand for that is likely to continue and become more urgent."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says of the defeat of the reform measure:

"And this is in New England where the people are supposed to believe in popular government and in the rule of the majority and in the inequity of taxation without representation, and in the inherent depravity of man who will even think of government without the consent of the governed. If any one should propose

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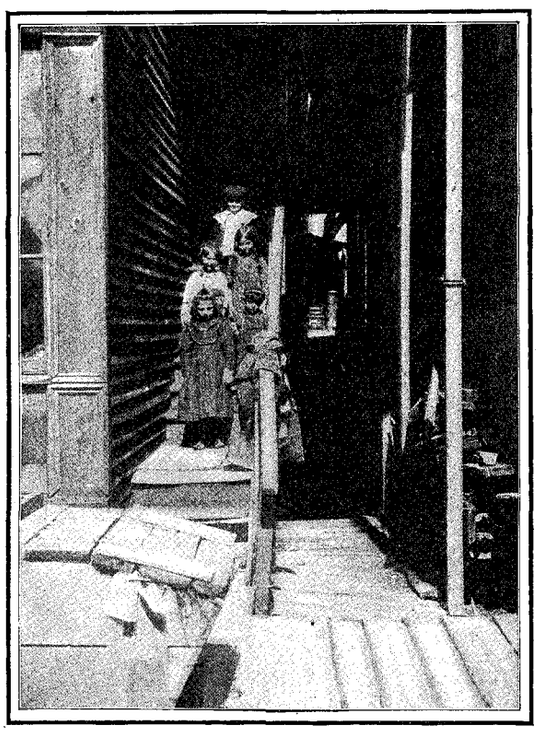
to organize a legislature in Porto Rico, for instance, in which the representatives of 100,000 of the population could outvote the representatives of the remaining 800,000, we should hear such a protest from Connecticut against the iniquity of such an arrangement as would make us wonder whether our fellows had suddenly been transformed into imps of darkness. Yet in Puritan New England in the worthy State of Connecticut, the seat of Yale University, in this year of grace, we find 145 chosen representatives of the political sentiment of the State voting in favor of the continuance of such a system, with only 61 representatives courageous enough to oppose it. And eight-ninths of the population of the State will still continue to be governed by one-ninth. The minority rules, and it proposes to hold on to its power."

THE TENEMENT-HOUSES OF CHICAGO.

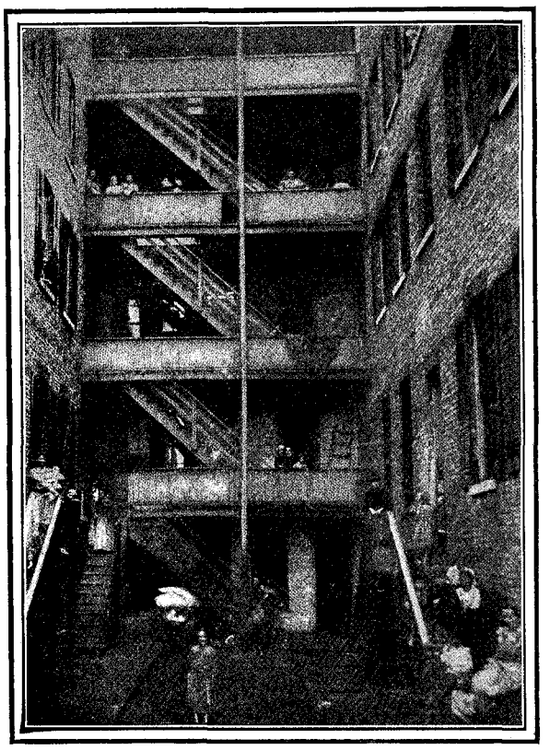
A REPORT of more than ordinary value and interest, on tenement conditions in Chicago, has been recently published by the "City Homes Association" of that city, embodying the result of an investigation made by a committee of which Robert Hunter is chairman and Miss Jane Addams and Mrs. Emmons Blaine are members. It is generally supposed that New York has the densest and most overcrowded tenement population in the world; but, according to Mr. Hunter (who writes the text of the report), "it is very probable, if we could compare the height of the dwelling and its density of population in the Jewish, Italian, Polish, and Bohemian districts of Chicago with the like in districts elsewhere, the real density would equal the worst in the world." "The density of population per acre in the Polish quarter in Chicago," he conttinues, "is three times that of the most crowded portions of Tokyo, Calcutta, and many other Asiatic cities." Conditions have been especially aggravated in Chicago by the lax building regulations. As early as 1879 New York passed a law permitting only sixty-five per cent. of interior lots to be covered by buildings; and the same legal maximum



WITHOUT PLAYGROUNDS.

has been established in Boston. Both Boston and New York have also limited the height of dwellings; but "to the shame of Chicago, no limit in height and only an inadequate one in depth has been set by the city." Mr. Hunter declares:

"The most important obstacle to reform is the slum landlord. He will vigorously protect his property interests. Indeed, this whole question resolves itself into a long struggle between the interests of the individual on the one hand and the larger interests of the common weal on the other. In Chicago the interests of the slum landlords have been thus far protected and promoted



A "BACK YARD."

by the municipality itself. But tenement-house reform means that the interests of landlords owning property injurious to the welfare of tenants and neighbors are of secondary importance. To permit landlords to build without careful municipal regulation is to encourage a tenement-house blight. For it should be understood that in the construction of houses, the relation of one house to another on the same and on adjoining lots, and the size in height and length, decide the inside conditions. In the absence of careful municipal regulation, tenements are built without uniform and adequate provision for light and ventilation. Builders of tenements, and even of many new and cheap apartment buildings, disregard all principles of good construction and erect dangerously insanitary dwellings. . . . . .

"If landlords, with greed for profits and economy of ground space, continue to erect such tenements, the city man will soon have new conditions to confront. The factory by day, the tenements by night, will be his environment. By living in the city, man has divorced himself from the soil. He must now live in rooms where the sun never enters. The air he breathes must reach him through dark passages and foul courts.. He must be content with about two yards square of earth's space for himself, for each one of his children, for each one of his thousand close neighbors, and for each one of their children. These restrictions of the crowded tenements become all the more oppressive when they are viewed in the light of the past lives of most of the inhabitants of these crowded districts. Comparing the life of the dweller in the city to that of the olive-grower of Southern Italy, or the plowman of Rumania—the ancestors of many tenement-house dwellers—the hardships of the present are more serious than those of the past; for whatever difficulties life offered, the people still had air to breathe and expanse of earth."

Mr. Hunter draws some vivid pictures of tenement overcrowding. He tells of the case of a tenement-house that came under his notice, with one hundred and twenty-seven people living in it. In one apartment of three small rooms (two of them dark) in this house, he found six adults and four children. Another apartment of two rooms had six people living in it. Another apartment of three rooms, all of them dark, housed three chil-

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dren and six adults. In this tenement-house were seventy dark rooms, most of them bedrooms. As the direct results of such overcrowding Mr. Hunter traces high death-rates; a pitiful increase in infant mortality; scrofula and congenital diseases; ophthalmia, due to dark, ill-ventilated, crowded rooms; sheer exhaustion and inability to work; encouragement of infectious diseases, reducing physical stamina, and thus producing consumption and diseases arising from general debility; as well as immorality, perverted sexuality, drunkenness, and many forms of debauchery.

In considering remedial measures, Mr. Hunter points out that while undoubtedly much has been accomplished by private initiative in the improvement of tenement conditions, yet it is to the municipality and to more stringent building regulations that one must look for the greatest progress in the future. "Those cities which have suffered severely by the tenement-house problem," he says, "have all developed three lines in a protective policy. First, supervision and regulation of new tenement-house building is planned so as to permit no new building which will be injurious to the community. Second, tenements dangerous to health are demolished or altered or renovated. Third, regular supervision and inspection of tenements is carried on for the purpose of preventing conditions which endanger the public health." He concludes:

"The most serious reform question before the people of New York and London is the tenement-house problem. In both of these cities, the formation of a responsible commission of experts to control the distribution of population is perhaps the most thorough expression of the reform movement. With or without a change of administration, there have been in all cities a growing control and regulation by the city of the new buildings and of existing structures. Carefully planned building and sanitary codes, with the most explicit provisions for the sanitary construction and the maintenance of all tenements exist, in the older cities. Along with the effort to control the distribution of population goes a carefully planned scheme of dispersing the people by means of workingmen's trains; or in other words, by cheap, rapid, and convenient transportation. In all cities the movement for open spaces and baths is spreading in response to the belief that much of physical weakness, debility, and juvenile criminality are due to overcrowding. Many foreign cities are undertaking the construction of model tenements, and are themselves becoming the landlords of large numbers of working-people."

PRESIDENT HYDE ON "ROCKEFELLERISM."

APPROVAL and disapproval in nearly equal measure mark the newspaper comment on the address of President William De Witt Hyde, of Bowdoin College, on the subject of "Academic Freedom," delivered at the Boston University commencement, on Wednesday of last week. The New York *Tribune* calls it "sane and instructive," "sound and valuable," and the Boston *Transcript* says that his "admirable statement" will "accomplish much toward clarifying opinion on the subject of academic freedom." President Hyde referred specifically to Brown University, Chicago University, Kansas State Agricultural College, and Leland Stanford University, and remarked that the troubles that have recently arisen in the faculties of those colleges are symptoms of a new issue. He said:

"The question of academic freedom did not rise so long as colleges taught Latin, Greek, and mathematics, for the simple reason that people did not care much one way or the other for what was taught about these things. Interference with liberty comes only when subjects are taught for which the people care. Now that economic and social questions have come to the front, it is in connection with them that nearly all our troubles have arisen. Theological persecution we have wherever institutions are tied to creeds; political persecution we have, spasmodically, in political campaigns; but popular interest is coming more and more to center in social and economic questions. Unless we can come to a clear understanding as to the rights and duties of the several parties to university instruction, professorships of economics and sociology will be as perilous positions in a democracy as chairs of politics ever were in an absolute monarchy or chairs of theology in the palmy days of papal power. To define the rights and duties of the parties to such university instruction, securing reasonable liberty for all and a free course for the truth, is the most pressing educational problem the nineteenth century hands over to the twentieth."

At this point, say the reports in the Boston papers, "the speaker sounded the note of warning against the spread of what he termed 'Rockefellerism' in the American college of to-day. He denounced in scathing terms the dictatorial arrogance of donors, pilloried them on the cross of his contempt and pressed in the thorns of public condemnation." But the reports fail to quote any part of the address that seems to justify this description. They do quote, however, his delimitation of the general rights of the donor to a college. Said President Hyde:

"He may give, or he may not give, but when he has given his money it should be as completely beyond his individual control as is a thrown stone after it has left the hand. A donor has no more right to dictate what views an institution shall teach than a stockholder of a steamship company has a right to direct a pilot how he shall steer the ship to which a thousand lives have been entrusted. . . . Neither may he legitimately draw up a creed or statement of opinion which the professors in the institution shall be bound to teach. To do that would be like sending a boat to sea with the tiller lashed in position, and with instructions to the sailors on no account to touch it, even tho the boat might be making straight for the icebergs or the rocks. The attempt of a donor to dictate the views which a professor shall teach is to arrogate to himself the attributes of omniscience, omnipotence, and immortality; an arrogance of which no mortal would care to be guilty. This limitation of a donor's rights may seem severe and extreme, yet it is the foundation stone on which academic freedom rests. The college must treat every donor, actual and prospective, as a certain wealthy benefactor of Harvard humorously complained that President Eliot treated him. 'He comes to me,' he said, 'for my money and my advice, and like the women in the Scripture, the one is taken, and the other left.'"

Turning from the donor to the college professor President Hyde continued:

"But a professor has no right to become an agitator in behalf of views and measures which are repugnant to considerable portions of the constituency of the institution—no right, I say, to do these things as a professor. If he wishes to do them as an individual, he of course has a perfect right to do so. But he should first hand in his resignation. In a free country every man has a right to be a martyr to any cause which he believes to be worthy of his individual sacrifice. But no professor has the right to lay the institution which he serves upon the altar of his own martyr zeal. An institution stands for the accumulated wisdom of the world. To set that wisdom forth in due proportion is its prime purpose. To sacrifice its chief function for the sake of some special view which an individual may desire to advocate is a wrong to the institution which no individual has a right to inflict.

"In placing this limit on the utterance of professors, there is involved no unreasonable restriction of liberty. As has been said, if a man feels called upon to become an agitator, he is free to leave the university, and ought to do so. More than that, every professor is at perfect liberty to give dignified and moderate expression to whatever views on political and social questions he may hold. In private conversation, in response to inquiry from the newspapers, even in a public speech, he is at liberty to set forth whatever views he holds and feels called upon to express. In doing so, however, he should never forget the dignity and impartiality and courtesy which his position as an intellectual servant of the public must always impose upon him. The question of academic freedom at this point is generally more a question of manners than of morals; more a matter of tone and temper and emphasis than of conviction. Membership in a political party and frank avowal of one's views on political and social questions are perfectly consistent with the position of a professor."

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A number of papers think that President Hyde's condemnation of "Rockefellerism" casts an undeserved reflection on a worthy man. The New York *Mail and Express*, for example, says:

"'Rockefellerism' has already wellnigh abolished the miser. It has put the rich man under the necessity of justifying his wealth by good works. It has set going a movement which, as Mr. Hewitt hints, long before the end of the century may abolish ignorance, banish squalor, approximate the privileges of the poor to those of the rich, and render the lot of the manual worker more enviable than that of the millionaire, since it will be without the heartbreaking burdens and responsibilities of wealth, at the same time that it may possess itself of the comforts and the cultivation that once only wealth could buy. This may be done without destroying individual initiative, without deadening personal ambition, without reducing the race to a dull dead level, as socialism would surely do."

MR. WHITNEY "WINS THE DERBY."

CONSIDERABLE exultation is displayed in the American newspapers over the news that William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy and a magnate in street-railway and whisky trust affairs, "won the Derby" in England a few days ago. Upon examination of the despatches, however, it appears that Mr. Whitney did not run in the Derby race, nor any horse owned by him. What actually happened, it appears, was that Mr. Whitney has leased an English horse, Volodyovsky, for several years, and that this horse, under the care of an American trainer, and ridden by an American jockey, Lester Reiff, won the famous race. The New York *Times* observes:

"To breed a horse and run him successfully for one of the richest English stakes, and most of all, for the most famous, is a very considerable achievement of its kind. But this is by no means what Mr. Whitney has performed. He simply leased for the season the running qualities of an English horse which was already the favorite for the Derby of 1901, and was already known as the best colt in England. . . . . .

"What it does require to lease the best race-horse in England, when, by an unusual conjuncture, his running qualities for the season come into the market, is simply to outbid any one else who wants to hire them. This is the feat which the American lessee of Volodyovsky has performed. Mr. Whitney's Derby is therefore an individual achievement, which sheds no luster upon the U. S. A. The significance of it is not in the least international, but at most Metropolitan. Whoever has paid a street-car fare in New York since the system went into operation is entitled to some billionths of a share of pride and vainglory in being one of the constituents, so to speak, of a Derby winner."

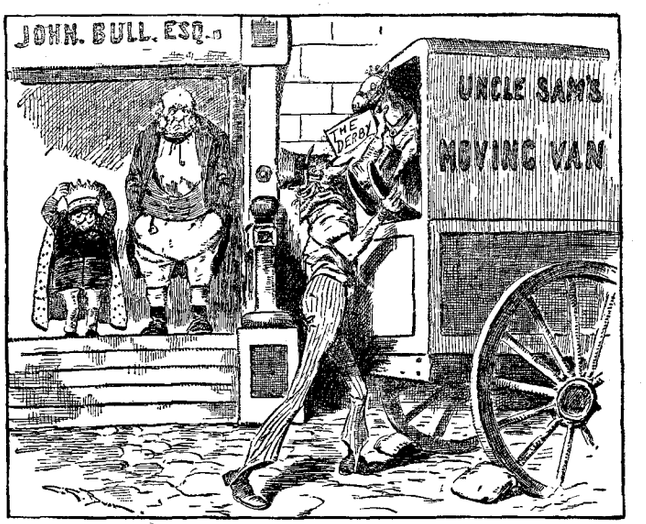
Pierre Lorillard, twenty years ago, captured the Derby ribbon with Iroquois, a horse of his own breeding; but since then no American horse has won the coveted prize, altho many have run for it. Mr. Keene, with Foxhall, an American horse, made a triumphant tour of the British tracks the same year that Iroquois won the Derby; but altho both Mr. Lorillard and Mr. Keene had American horses in the race last week, they "injured our patriotic sensibilities," as the New York *Times* remarks, "by running unplaced."

The New York *Journal* finds much to be thankful for in the victory. It says:

"The latest American victory on the English turf lacks only one thing to make it complete. The winner was handled by an American trainer, ridden by an American jockey, and raced under American colors, but the horse was English. When Iroquois won we had the victory of an American horse and an English trainer and jockey. As absolutely undiluted American triumph is still to come.

"But in one sense this may be considered such a triumph after all. This country has grown great by disregarding the accident of birth and taking the best of all lands. Alexander Hamilton was a West Indian, Paul Jones a Scotchman, and Albert Gallatin a Genevan. Andrew Carnegie is a Scotchman and Nicola Tesla a Montenegrin, but both were created to be Americans, and therefore they are Americans.

"Volodyovsky deserves to be an American horse, and therefore Mr. Whitney's money has made him one, just as Mr. Morgan's money has made the Leyland fleet an American line. And this sort of Americanizing is one of the things that are spreading terror through Europe. It is a case of sifting out the fittest. The best of everything, wherever it originates, becomes American; the worst is allowed to remain foreign. At this rate America will soon cease to be a geographical expression—it will be simply a term, as Mark Twain intimates Missourian is already, for the highest grade of everything."



JOHN BULL: "Oh, I say, Ed'ard, Ed'ard!"
—*The New York World.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MR. BRYAN has the grim satisfaction of knowing that if he can not be President he has fixed it so that no other Democrat can be.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

"Aren't you promising more than you can pay?" "Yes," answered the Chinaman. "It struck me that this fact might on occasion be offered as an excuse for not paying it."—*The Washington Star.*

"STRIPES are quite the thing this year," suggested the tailor. The alderman started nervously, but quickly recovered himself. "I think," he said, endeavoring to speak carelessly, "that something in the nature of a check would be more in my line."—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

COMMITTEEMAN: "Mr. Spudlong, we have thought you might possible consider it a privilege to add something to the endowment fund of the great institution of learning we represent." Wealthy Banker: "Gentlemen, it will afford me much pleasure. I will give you $1,000,000, provided you succeed in raising $9,000,000 more within the next three months."—*The Chicago Tribune.*

PIERPONT MORGAN has bought the splendid Maynheim collection of art antiques in Paris, but, owing to the American tariff, will take the collection to England instead of bringing it to this country. We must encourage the home manufacture of antiques at all costs.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE train was going at the rate of 62 and 7-10 of a mile an hour. The President looked anxious. "I should like to do it so much," he said to his secretary, "but it would be extremely dangerous to make the attempt now!" "But, your excellency," said his secretary, reassuringly, "the train could be stopped." "Ah, that would give me so much relief!" Thus it came to pass that the train paused for a short season while a man emerged who, with an air of familiarity, put his sensitive, worn ear to the ground. —*The Public, Chicago.*

—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

REVIVAL OF THE IRISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

FROM many sides come indications that the Celtic revival is likely to develop into one of the most active linguistic and literary movements of the day. The proposal lately made to revive the Irish language in the schools of Ireland appears to have added force to a movement already well under way, and now the Royal Irish Academy and the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language have been caught in the whirl, and announce the early publication of important works on which they have been deliberating for years. Still more active is the Gaelic League, to whose efforts is due the larger part of the recent Celtic publications. Scarcely a week passes, it is reported, without a new Gaelic work or a new announcement of one.

Most of the English literary journals comment on this renaissance. *Literature* particularly gives much space to it. In the latest number (May 25) Mr. Justin McCarthy, author of "A History of Our Own Times," as well as of many well-known novels, and late leader of the Irish party in the House of Commons, gives a striking "personal view" of this revival. He says:

"The most casual stranger visiting Ireland, if only he have a mind and heart open to artistic impression, must see in the ruined castles and abbeys which meet his eye everywhere throughout the island, must hear in the legends and stories which can not but reach him on his way, must find in the mountains, the lakes, and the rivers, must feel in the very atmosphere of the island evidences enough that he is passing through a country which must have had a literature distinctively its own. If he looks for evidence of a more literal and practical order he can find it amply and even lavishly set forth in the priceless literary records which for all that has come and gone are still preserved in the Irish capital. Now I venture to think that there is no living Englishman of intelligence—Mr. Podsnap I believe has been dead this some time—who would not welcome any effort toward a revival of the study of that long-neglected literature. So far as Irishmen are concerned I think it little short of a disgrace to most of us that we should have found time and opportunity, or should have time and opportunity found for us and forced upon us, to study the ancient literature of so many other countries to the total neglect of our own."

The London *Outlook* (May 25), commenting on the recent vote of the House of Commons to allow the Irish language to be taught along with English in the national schools of Ireland wherever it is used as the common speech of the people, asserts its belief that Irish can never again be the language of the whole nation, but yet expresses sympathy with the literary aim of the Celtic revivalists. It continues:

"This is by no means the first attempt to give new life to a Celtic tongue. Professor Blackie used to wax eloquent about the poetic treasures of Gaelic literature, and exhorted the Highlanders in many a perfervid oration to preserve and extend the use of their mother tongue. But, alas! for poetry and romance, there was no word in Gaelic for 'express train,' or 'telegraph,' or 'machine-reaper,' or 'ginger-beer,' or 'drawers'; so that all these modern things, and many more, made their way into the life of the Highlander, his speech became perforce half English, and he found it to his convenience and profit to make it wholly so. He might make love in Gaelic, and surely love never had a sweeter or more varied medium; and prefer it for swearing, for to swear in a strange tongue is the linguist's last accomplishment; but he did his business in English, and early in life was made fit for the world by school instruction in English. So it will be with Erse, so also with Welsh. What preserves these languages longer than they would otherwise have lasted is their wealth of legend and fairy-story, and their beauty of phrase in all that has to do with the imagination and affections. They thus become, to those who own them as mother tongues, the objects of a deep and romantic sentiment. The Bible also has played its part as a preservative, and many of its most glorious phrases are glorified yet more in Gaelic and Welsh. But the English tourist and summer visitor have made English services in church a necessity, so that English prevails increasingly, and must continue to prevail till these ancient tongues of bards and heroes are as dead as Phenician."

In the same issue of *Literature* from which we have already quoted appears a review of a new edition of "Poems," by Mr. W. B. Yeats, one of the leaders in the Celtic renaissance. Commenting especially upon the poem called "The Countess Cathleen," which is now published with additions, the writer says:

"Many will be familiar with the tale which tells how, in old times, when famine pressed hard upon Ireland, and the folk who dwelt upon the domain of a certain rich and beautiful Countess Cathleen were dying for want of bread, there appeared two demons disguised as merchants who offered to buy the souls of the starving poor; and how Cathleen, frustrated by their wickedness in all her attempts to succor her people and unable to stay the hateful traffic, sacrificed her own soul to win their redemption, yet was herself redeemed in the end by virtue of her motive and the beauty of her renunciation. Working upon this basis of self-sacrifice Mr. Yeats wrote in 1891 a play which even in its earliest form substitutes for the profoundly moving austerity and the terrible directness of the *Antigone* of Sophocles a wild and mournful poetry which lifted it at once into a fine atmosphere of its own. At first, however, Aleel (or Kevin, as Mr. Yeats had him then) was but faintly sketched in as one whose songs 'of the dim Danaan nations in their raths' had made Cathleen long for some peaceful land of faery in which she might dwell forever and so lose the fret and trouble of the times. But in the edition of 1895 he is one of the central figures at the death of Cathleen, after which he breaks into a heartrending cry of despair and bitterness till an angel comforts him with an assurance of her salvation; and when the play was produced in Dublin two years ago it was felt that the conception now needed further development. Hence he is now represented as Cathleen's lover, and himself urges her in the new scene between them to flee from the unimaginable evils that beset her."

JAPANESE PLAYS AND MUSIC-HALL SONGS.

MR. OSMAN EDWARDS, an English writer, in a book entitled "Japanese Plays and Playfellows," gives an account of the ever-alluring Japanese character, especially on its play-day side. In first speaking of the more serious Japanese drama, he points out that except in stagecraft no advance has been made since the eighteenth century: "No development in construction and character drawing, as we understand these terms, no change in the peculiar ethical and feudal teachings of the Yeddo period, has supervened. Enter a Tokyo theater today and you will find yourself in old Japan, among resplendent monsters, whose actions violate our moral sense, yet exhibit a high and stern morality by no means out-modeled through the advent of modern ideas." The London *Academy*, in a review of this book, thus summarizes some of Mr. Edwards's statements:

"As a rule, the only things that fascinate the tourist in a Japanese play are the quaintness of the stage arrangements and the weird unintelligibility of the acting. The stage is enormous, and the actors reach it by walking through the audience on two platforms extending from the back of the auditorium to the footlights. Properties are removed during the performance by attendants in black cloaks who are supposed to be invisible. As a rule, two long plays are presented consecutively, with a tableau between, and the performances begin at ten in the morning. You leave your shoes at one of the many tea-houses round the theater, and enter your box to find it supplied with a tobacco-box, tea, and cakes, with luncheon to come. The voices on the stage at once strike you as hard and artificial, and either too shrill or too gruff. But the reason is plain. 'The traditional *samisen*, a three-stringed guitar, follows the performer like a curse from start to finish. Unless he pitched his voice above or below its notes, he could not be heard.' There is no doubt of the effect on

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the audience. Especially do the wonderful facial expressions of the actors work upon the women. A rush to the 'Tear Room' during a pathetic passage is quite common. There the susceptible playgoer may weep her heart out in comfort. As men and women are not allowed to appear on the same stage the female parts are taken by men; on the other hand, at some theaters, where the performers are all women, you may see male parts sustained by actresses. This is only one among the many conventions and restrictions which hamper the drama in Japan. Another is the extraordinary ascendency of the actor over the author. A successful actor is the darling of the people, purses are thrown at his feet as he walks toward the stage, and love-letters are sent to his dressing-room, for 'the Japanese *matinée* girl is very susceptible.' He may make £5,000 in four weeks. The author is only one member of a kind of committee which devises the play, and his remuneration is trumpery.

"When he comes to the music-halls songs of Japan, Mr. Edwards opens up the very interesting subject of 'non-literary poetry.' His contention is that what we recognize as real poetry often owes its position to extrinsic ornament, to tricks of rhetoric and conventions of sentiment to which we have been won over; whereas, he thinks, there is often more real poetry (not literature) in verse which, tho condemned as vulgar, goes to the heart and raises real emotion about real things, as distinct from secondary emotion about unreal things. Mr. Edwards's sufficiently daring illustrations are these:

"'Tennyson tells an Arthurian story, or wishes to, and his listeners are so charmed by the irrelevant embroidery of sound and simile that they do not perceive that what they obediently consider a naïf barbarian, the hero, is really a Broad Church country-parson in fancy dress. Mr. Swinburne writes an Athenian play, or attempts to, and his readers are so ravished by the splendor of intrusive rhetoric that they are in no mood to distinguish between archaic piety and nineteenth-century free thought. Thus the modern crowns his Muse with paper roses, cleverly manufactured, while the true flower blushes undisturbed, or fades in humbler keeping.'

In what keeping, then? Mr. Edwards instances Mr. Albert Chevalier's song of life-long love between husband and wife:

We've been together naow for forty year,
And it don't seem a dy too much;
There ain't a lydy livin' in the land
As I'd swop for my dear old Dutch.

Or, again, Yvette Guilbert's rendering of a prostitute's remorse as she recalls her young innocence 'is more intense, because less diffusely obtained, than by Victor Hugo in the case of Fantine.'

"With the foreigner's freshness of feeling and freedom of ear, Mr. Edwards comes to the Dodoitsu of the Japanese masses, which he declares is not so inferior to the aristocratic and infinitely elaborated Tanka or Haikai as is often assumed. In length it is intermediate, the Tanka containing thirty-one syllables, the Haikai seventeen, while the Dodoitsu has twenty-six. We need not remind the reader that brevity is the soul of Japanese poetry. Here is a Dodoitsu:

Nushi to neru toki
Makura ga iranu
Tagaï-chigaï no
Ote makura.

Mr. Edwards gives the nearest English equivalent, thus:

PILLOW SONG.

Sleeping beside thee
No need of pillow;
Thine arm and mine arm
Pillows are they.

Plebeian sentiment and every-day emotion run into thousands of such molds, the degree of literary merit varying from nil to such prettiness as we find in this Dodoitsu:

REFLECTION.

Far from each other
Yearning for union
Good, were our faces
Glassed in the moon!

The Dodoitsu is nearly always a simple statement of a fact, a situation, a preference, usually without simile or metaphor. But when similes are used they are often as startlingly modern as those of the Tanka are rigidly archaic. Thus a lover expresses his despair in the lines:

Borne in no road-car,
Endless the railway,
How shall poor I reach
Station at last?

—meaning that his love is life-long, and will last till he reaches the terminus of the tomb."

LITERARY NIHILISM AND TOLSTOY'S DISCIPLES.

WHAT has been the influence of Count Tolstoy's recent stage of literary development on the fiction and thought of Russia? Has he any unconscious literary followers or conscious disciples, and, if so, how does that discipleship express itself in imaginative and artistic forms?

Tho an ardent admirer of Tolstoy, the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) answers these questions by saying that the seer-novelist has produced a school which may be described as one of literary nihilism. Gorki, the poet-laureate of the vagabonds, is called Tolstoy's literary grandson, and Anton Tchekhoff his literary son. In Tolstoy, Tchekhoff, and Gorki are seen three generations informed by the same philosophy of life; and, different as the grandson is from the grandfather, he is the logical, if extreme, representative of the psychologico-artistic tendencies of Tolstoy's literary work. Tolstoy, the paper says, honestly tries to build, to improve, to inspire; but in reality he only destroys and disheartens. We quote and condense as follows:

The great literary genius, Tolstoy, has wrought a revolution in our *belles lettres*. A child of European culture, yet thoroughly Great-Russian and semi-Asiatic in his nervous restlessness, Tolstoy has sought to discover not *by what* men live, but *how* they live. He has achieved virtuosity as a subtle psychological analyst, and he has discovered that religion, morality, habit, early education, are inadequate as an explanation of our emotional activities. With his high-strung nature, he has grasped the intangible and fastened upon the fleeting, insignificant, shadowy impressions and sensations which control human conduct. The result is an almost elemental revelation of life; but morally the end is complete negation. The literary nihilist seeks a way out of his vacuum, and in doing so becomes a philosopher and preacher; but his art refuses to conform to his ethics. He reduces everything into the final indivisible elements, and all attempts at recombination and synthesis fail. He does not perceive his nihilism, and works on, confident, hopeful, bold. Intellectually, he abhors pessimism and nihilism, and as found in his art they are the product of isolation, introspection, extreme sensibility, and acuteness of vision. But in his followers there is no such dualism. To them the conclusions of Tolstoy are irresistible, unchallengeable, hopeless.

Tchekhoff sprang full-grown from Tolstoy—with all his methods, ideas, and characters. But he has gone beyond his master. In Tolstoy's heroes there is still spiritual life and struggle; in Tchekhoff's there is absolute vacancy. To him and his creatures life is empty, ugly, meaningless. Existence is a succession of petty troubles or petty diversions, and everything is mean, trivial, contemptible. Take his plots. A youthful student has yearned for love. It comes to him, and he finds it gross and low—he commits suicide in disgust. A scientist has lived for his science, which he has worshiped. But old age comes, sickness, anticipation of death, a sense of vanity and futility of things, and the scientist's mind dies in advance of his physical dissolution. Tchekhoff's characters, unlike Tolstoy's, seek nothing and hope for nothing. There are no prospects, no vistas for them, no possibility of a "resurrection."

Tchekhoff is the logical conclusion of Tolstoyism. Admiring his talent, his art, the reader positively suffers in contemplating the long procession of weak, stricken, half-dead, ghostly characters. And Tchekhoff is not alone in thus viewing life. All our imaginative literature, since the Populist craze, is pervaded with this feeling of sad, dull dissatisfaction. The condition has become intolerable. Men will to live in spite of all resignation

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and profession of pessimism. They want work, movement, the sense of contact with reality; and whoever recalls them to the world of reality is sure to be hailed as a leader, healer, and benefactor. And as such a benefactor Gorki now appears.

Gorki is the literary son of Tchekhoff. He is not as much of a credit, artistically, to his father as that father is to Tolstoy. He is an unsuccessful imitator—confused, obscure, incoherent. Wherein, then, lies the secret of his apparent strength? Why is he popular in spite of his crudity? The answer is that his characters are living, real folk, not mere suffering nonentities. They are a low, vicious, scandalous set, but scandal is protest. His tramps, vagabonds, drunkards, fish-wives, are real, "strong" people. Getting drunk is "natural."

Thus, the writer goes on, we see the conclusion of the literary-moral tendency begun by Tolstoy. First searching negation, analysis, and denial; then gloomy pessimism and a profound sense of the worthlessness and aimlessness of existence; and finally a desperate, reckless attempt at emancipation, and a return to "nature" and the first principles of social life, even tho the people and conditions described by Gorki be in reality anti-social. Under-civilization seems a relief of those who have so long suffered from over-civilization. But Gorki, representing a healthy reaction, will be the beginning of a new synthesis, of a school of balanced, sane novelists, at once healthy, national, and psychologically sound.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAN LITERATURE BE TAUGHT?

THE publication of Mr. Churton Collins's biting reflections upon current methods of writing and teaching literature, under the title "Ephemera Critica," has not only set the British critics agog over the question of the true function of criticism, but has started an instructive discussion as to how far it is possible to cultivate literary taste by formal teaching. In his book Mr. Collins takes the ground that the English universities fail to teach literature, but that the instructors merely haggle in the classroom about roots and etymologies, and thus spoil the English poets and prosewriters for their students. In a recent number of the London *Pilot*, Mr. Andrew Lang, with his usual lightness and humor, takes a contrary view, and contends that "literature can not be taught." His arguments may be thus summarized:

1. Mr. Lang was not taught literature, and yet knows it.
2. Shakespeare, Spenser, Milton, Herrick, Shelley, Thackeray, Tennyson were not taught literature, and yet produced it successfully.
3. Many poems written since literature has been taught are not better than those of these poets.
4. Mr. Lang's own writings are neither worse nor better because of his never having been taught literature.
5. One is born either to appreciate literature or to dislike it, and teaching makes no difference.

Another English scholar, Mr. H. C. Beeching, attacks this position. Passing lightly over the first four points, since, he remarks, practically no one claims that literature can be taught in the sense of making writers, he confines himself (in *Literature*, London, May 4) to Mr. Lang's last contention, that humanity is for the most part divided into literary incapables and literary geniuses. He says:

"The bearing of Mr. Lang's dichotomy upon the question of teaching literature will best be seen by transferring it to some other branch of human study, such as natural science, or mathematics. 'A man is born to appreciate mathematics or to detest it; and teaching can make no difference.' Abolish, therefore, all mathematical professorships, and exclude the subject from all curricula, from the board school up to the universities. The practical answer would be that teaching is required for that large section of the community who are neither geniuses nor incapables, but something between. Why should it not be so with literature?

"That there is a very large body of people with some taste for letters, but very badly in need of teaching, is shown by the popularity of certain novelists whom people whose taste has had more training find intolerable. The readers of Miss Corelli, to take an obvious instance, do not detest literature; they love it; but their love is not according to knowledge. If these persons had been taught, like Mr. Lang and Mr. Collins, in the Oxford School of Literæ Humaniores, they would know better than to pin their faith where they do. But the Oxford training, argues Mr. Lang, consisted in 'reading the best literature, and *reading for human pleasure.*' That is true enough; but were there no teachers involved in the process? When I was an undergraduate, there were teachers at Oxford to whom that generation owed more than it would be easy to acknowledge. Perhaps the very best men would have done what they did, and been what they were, unaided; but with the rank and file it was not so. And even the best men would probably own their debt to such teachers as Mr. Lewis Nettleship, Mr. Arthur Sidgwick, and Mr. Henry Butcher.

"That taste is really modified by teaching we may convince ourselves by observing what great changes in taste have come about in literary matters, and how they have come about. How did Wordsworth, Keats, Browning win their way into such popularity as they have achieved? In each case it was by the effort of a few men who took the pains to teach public opinion; who were 'fatuous' enough, in Mr. Lang's phrase, to say 'Observe, this is very fine,' and to keep on saying it. And consider how uncomfortable the position would be if teaching could make no impression upon taste; if a man was born to appreciate a certain kind of literature, and teaching could make no difference—how uncomfortable both for authors and for critics. No author who was a person of genius and left the beaten track could ever get recognition; the first unsympathetic judgment of contemporaries would remain the final judgment of posterity. And the critic's case would be even more deplorable. If his function in the commonwealth is not to teach appreciation, he has none; and if appreciation can not be taught, criticism becomes an idle plowing of the sand, which no sane and self-respecting man should indulge in. But if Mr. Lang has, as I am convinced, performed times without number the important task of forming and correcting opinion as to the merit or demerit of contemporary authors, sometimes by the despised process of saying, 'Observe, this is very fine,' why should he deny to criticism a similar function in regard to our older authors? Young students need directing to what is good; they need showing why it is good, as far as this is possible; and they want some help in realizing and revivifying the work before them, so that the impression it makes on their mind may be as near as possible to what the author intended."

In his strictures, Mr. Lang agreed with Mr. Collins that the actual methods employed to "teach" literature at Oxford and at many other universities are about as fatuous and inane as possible, and with this Mr. Beeching also agrees. The prevalent method at the universities and in editions of the English classics, he says, is to degrade esthetic and literary study to a soulless etymological "grind," and to a pitiful attempt to point out all parallelisms to the particular passage studied, whether or not this has any appositeness or reason. He remarks as follows on this "pedantry of the parallel passage":

"A typical offender here is Mr. Collins himself. Whether he was hypnotized by the Clarendon Press, or whatever was the reason, his edition of 'Samson Agonistes,' published by those bold, bad 'people at Oxford,' is about as bad a book for teaching purposes as I have seen. To give a single example of the note pedantic. Milton writes quite simply and intelligibly of the blind Samson—

> Thou art become (O worst imprisonment!)
> The dungeon of thyself; thy soul,
> Imprison'd now indeed,
> In real darkness of the body dwells.

Upon which Mr. Collins thinks it judicious to comment as follows:

"'The idea of the body being the prison of the soul was common with the Platonists of ancient times. So Vergil, Æn. vi. 733-4, thus speaks of men while in the body: "Hinc metuunt cupiuntque, dolent gaudentque, neque auras Prospiciunt, clausæ

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tenebris et carcere cæco." Cf. also what Porphyry says of Plotinus, Life of Plotinus, cap. i., "*ἐφκει μὲν αἰσχυνομένῳ ὅτι ἐν σώματι εἴη.*"

Now, even allowing that the poor wretch of a schoolboy ought to be able to construe the Greek, what is Porphyry to him, or he to Plotinus? But the very sight of that piece of learning in the notes will make him give it an attention it does not deserve; and all the attention given to the notes is so much diverted from the text. The instinct, therefore, of the teacher of literature is to avoid all such irrelevancies, which both distract and disgust his pupils, by putting into their hands a plain text without notes. All words that need explanation he will explain; any parallel that is really illuminative he can supply; but he will not consider that in either of these things lies his main task. His task, when a poem or a play is before him, is to make it live in the imagination of the student as it lived in the imagination of the writer. He will never be ashamed of saying again and again—Observe, observe. And he will find that his pupils learn to use their eyes by practise in the field of literature, just as a soldier learns scouting on the veldt."

MOST POPULAR BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

THE latest reports from the leading book dealers and librarians throughout the country, sent to *The World's Work* (June) give the following as the most widely read books (presumably for the month of April):

BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

1. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
2. The Visits of Elizabeth—Glyn.
3. Eben Holden—Bacheller.
4. Quincy Adams Sawyer—Pidgin.
5. Truth Dexter—McCall.
6. The Heritage of Unrest—Overton.
7. The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay—Hewlett.
8. The Cardinal's Snuff-Box—Harland.
9. The Octopus—Norris.
10. The Turn of the Road—Frothingham.
11. A King's Pawn—Drummond.
12. Babs, the Impossible—Grand.
13. A Carolina Cavalier—Eggleston.
14. Crucial Instances—Wharton.
15. That Mainwaring Affair—Barbour.
16. Ralph Marlowe—Naylor.
17. Betsy Ross—Hotchkiss.
18. Up From Slavery—Washington.
19. The Silver Skull—Crockett.
20. When blades are Out—Brady.
21. The Making of Christopher Ferringham—Dix.
22. In the Name of a Woman—Marchmont.
23. A Soldier of Virginia—Stevenson.
24. Her Mountain Lover—Garland.
25. Eastover Court House—Boone and Brown.
26. Sky Pilot—Connor.
27. Stringtown on the Pike—Lloyd.
28. Graustark—McCutcheon.
29. Rostand's L'Aiglon—Parker.
30. A Maryland Manor—Emory.

LIBRARIANS' REPORTS.

1. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
2. Eben Holden—Bacheller.
3. Eleanor—Ward.
4. Richard Yea-and-Nay—Hewlett.
5. The Cardinal's Snuff-Box—Harland.
6. In the Palace of the King—Crawford.
7. Stringtown on the Pike—Lloyd.
8. The Life of Phillips Brooks—Allen.
9. Babs the Impossible—Grand.
10. The Life of T. H. Huxley—Huxley.
11. The Darlingtons—Peake.
12. Monsieur Beaucaire—Tarkington.
13. The Master Christian—Corelli.
14. The Redemption of David Corson—Goss.
15. Tommy and Grizel—Barrie.
16. Rostand's L'Aiglon—Parker.
17. Sky Pilot—Connor.
18. An Englishwoman's Love Letters—Anon.
19. The Gentleman from Indiana—Tarkington.
20. When Knighthood Was in Flower—Major.
21. Wild Animals I Have Known—Thompson.
22. Literary Friends and Acquaintances—Howells.
23. Herod—Phillips.
24. Unleavened Bread—Grant.
25. Napoleon, the Last Phase—Rosebery.
26. A Woman Tenderfoot—Thompson.
27. Oriental Rugs—Mumford.
28. The Visits of Elizabeth—Glyn.
29. The Heritage of Unrest—Overton.
30. Wanted, a Matchmaker—Ford.

On these lists *The World's Work* comments as follows:

"Eight books are mentioned in both lists. Five, 'Alice of Old Vincennes,' 'Eben Holden,' 'Richard Yea-and-Nay,' 'The Cardinal's Snuff Box,' and 'Babs the Impossible' are among the first twelve in each list and are, therefore, probably the most widely read books of the month. Three of these five are of American authorship. 'Alice of Old Vincennes' has replaced 'Eben Holden' as the unquestioned leader in both sets of reports. There are ten books not fiction in the librarians' list, and only two in the dealers' list."

A new feature of "The Literary and Art Supplement" of the Chicago *American* is the weekly publication of three "cable letters from London, Paris, and Berlin," giving a somewhat sketchy account of the most popular books of the hour and the chief literary happenings in those cities. The London correspondent thus speaks of the leading English sensation:

"The book of the week is 'The Seal of Silence,' written by a young Oxford man twenty-four years of age, who died suddenly after correcting the proof sheets of 'The Seal of Silence,' his first and last novel. The world of letters suffers a very serious loss in his premature removal, for Conder unquestionably belonged to that rare tribe of literary benefactors of whom W. W. Jacobs and F. Anstey are perhaps the most conspicuous representatives. He had a genuine gift for comedy, and compelled laughter by legitimate means. His outlook on life was wholesome and manly, and his observation was keen and sympathetic. Thus it comes about that he is able to reconcile us to a plot which, when stated in its bare outlines, is undoubtedly melodramatic and artificial. But the astounding success which Conder achieves in reconciling the reader to the marvelous is due primarily to his admirable power of characterization and in presenting situations, temperaments, and antecedents of dramatis personæ."

In Paris, according to the French correspondent, Max O'Rell's book, "Her Royal Highness, Woman," is having a great vogue. Says the writer: "His complimentary characterization of American women is much read. His mathematical formula for marriage is quoted everywhere: 'Man should marry a woman whose age is half his own, plus seven.' Many columns of reviews are being devoted to it."

In Berlin one of the latest events of popular literature is the publication of a volume of verses—said to be distinguished by some exceptional traits—by the Baroness von Puttkamer, the nineteen-year-old wife of a German general of fifty winters.

"Endowment of Authors" in Norway.—The annual appropriation for single payments and regular stipends to authors has just been passed by the Norwegian Storthing. The number of writers so aided in recent years is by no means small. Of this "endowment of authors," the New York *Staats-Zeitung* (March 31) says:

"At first only those authors received government aid who had already made a name for themselves and who had striven for the preservation of the pure Norwegian-Danish idiom. Latterly, however, both these restrictions have been removed. Subsidies are given to young writers of promise, and a yearly stipend was voted to Garbora, the most energetic opponent of the current dialect. This year's list of pensioners includes a woman, the author of a historical romance. The stipends vary from 1,200 or 1,300 kroner [$300 to $400] to 4,000 kroner [$1,100] or more in special cases where the writers have achieved great popular fame without succeeding in making a decent living by their pens. As this is generally the case in Norway, even the most successful authors depend partly upon government aid.

"The Norwegian parliament has even extended its liberality to journalists. Several years ago free passes on all government railways and steamboat lines were given to newspaper correspondents, and the Government's example was quietly followed by private companies. Now traveling scholarships are to be awarded to young and talented journalists for the purpose of enabling them to gain experience in the offices of the great continental journals. The Storthing has begun the experiment with a single scholarship worth 2,000 kroner [$536] annually, and the appropriation will be increased if the result shall seem to justify such action."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE facility with which American journals err in their use of English titles has often been commented on. Instances both of giving a title where there is none and of ignoring it where it exists are numerous. One of the most curious instances occurs in a recent article by Mr. John D. Barry in *The Criterion* (June), on Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema, in which the great artist is called "Mr. Tadema" whenever mentioned, altho he was knighted almost three years ago. On the other hand, *The Commercial Advertiser* (June 5) in a perfectly serious note, speaks of "Sir Alfred Austin," altho the Poet Laureate has often (it is said wistfully) denied that he is other than "Mr. Austin." Perhaps the strangest example of calling a man out of his title is that of the British ambassador, who as the most important British official in America ought surely to be correctly designated. Altho he was raised to the peerage in 1899 under the title of Lord Pauncefote of Preston, many of the leading American dailies and weeklies continue to refer to him as "Sir Julian Pauncefote." Even a metropolitan paper (the New York *Tribune*, June 6) under the caption "Sir Julian Pauncefote Sails," refers to him in the article only by this title, which has been wholly supersede incorrceus tdage by the higher designation.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A PORTABLE BOAT FOR CAVALRY.

THE portable boat for transporting cavalry across rivers that has just been adopted in the German army seems likely to be of great advantage to the troops that possess it, giving them extraordinary mobility. It might easily turn the scale in a contest between nations, and as we can scarcely imagine that other countries will be satisfied to give such an advantage to the Germans, we may expect to see this or some similar plan adopted in other armies in the near future. The device is described in *La Science Illustrée* (Paris, May 11) by M. S. Geffrey, in an article, the translation of which runs as follows:

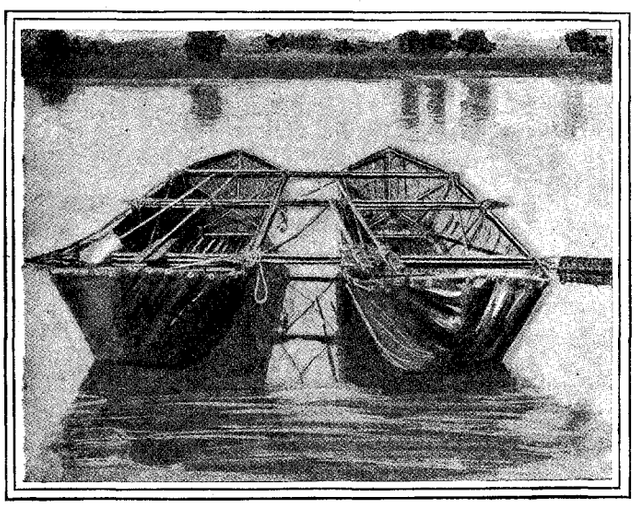
"Cavalry service is always embarrassed by the difficulty of transportation across bodies of water. Of course well-trained bodies of cavalry can swim across rivers in case of necessity, as the Don Cossacks do. But such a feat should be attempted only in extreme need, for there is always great risk in it, not only on account of the swiftness of currents, but also by reason of the excessive temperatures of summer or winter, which make it prejudicial at once to man and beast.

"This problem has been long the object of study in the German army. At first every cavalry regiment was provided with two large twin barges. But the value of these from a military point of view was almost entirely imaginary. These barges had to be transported by heavy vehicles that could follow but slowly the movements of the troops, and they were generally unavailable when needed.

"This trouble still exists in all armies except in the German cavalry, which, having learned by experience the faults of the system, at once abandoned it for a more practical one.

"The German cavalry now uses a barge that is extremely easy to transport and is always at hand. It is the 'barge of lances' invented by armorer Adolphus Rey of Bischheim-Strasbourg.

"This barge, whose hull is formed of twelve to sixteen ordinary cavalry lances, can be put together in five minutes by six men and taken apart in two minutes. Two minutes are required



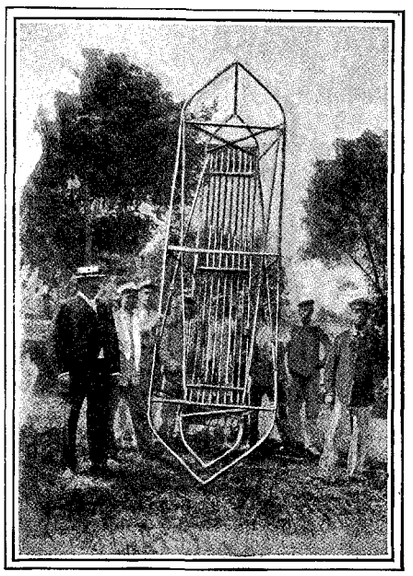
GERMAN CAVALRY LANCE BOAT (FRAMING COVERED AND FASTENED TOGETHER IN PAIRS).

to stretch over the frame a cover of waterproof material, and then the boat is ready for service.

"Other lances are transformed into paddles by a rapid process. The blade is a strip of cloth 65 centimeters long and 15 broad [26 by 6 inches], on which are sewed small crosspieces of wood. The blade and the lance are firmly fastened together by hooks and eyes. Once removed, the blade can be easily rolled up and put in the pocket. The fittings of the boat and oars weigh 20 kilograms [44 pounds]; the envelope, 12 kilograms [26 pounds]. . . . One horse can carry the material for two boats.

"We can see how this new invention modifies the military situation. Before every cavalry regiment was accompanied by a wagon bearing the barges. So long as there was a good road all went merrily; but cavalry is not always able to follow the high-road, it must often cross fields. In this case the wagon can not follow. It remains in the rear, heavily loaded, or sticks in the moist ground.

"As a general thing, after the first march of the regiment, no one knew for several days where the pontoon wagon was, and consequently the pontoons were never at hand when they were wanted. It was absolutely impossible for the wagon to traverse marshy meadows, deep and wide ditches, thickets, or forest paths. Now the one horse carrying the material for two boats can go anywhere. In a few minutes the boats can be put together in some quiet spot, hidden by woods or thickets, and the patrol can cross the river in a place where the enemy did not believe passage possible.



GERMAN LANCE BOAT FOR CAVALRY (FRAMING PUT TOGETHER).

"A squadron of light cavalry, pushing forward into an enemy's country, if equipped with such boats, need not bother itself about roads or bridges. At any instant it can send its reports swiftly and surely to its chiefs, and this even in a region where, under ordinary circumstances, the horsemen could not advance at all, the enemy having destroyed the bridges and occupied the fords.

"The invention has other advantages from the point of view of economy. The old wagons, drawn by six horses, required the services of three drivers and a mounted subaltern, that is, four men and seven horses each. Counting one wagon to a squadron, this required for the whole German army on a war footing two thousand men and three thousand five hundred horses. The introduction of the lance-boats not only gives to the cavalry a very practical means of transportation, but effectively economizes material as well as men and horses."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Houses of Cement.—It is announced in the daily press that Thomas A. Edison has discovered a cheap method of making Portland cement, and that he expects this substance to take the place of stone and brick as a building material. If his expectations are realized, then, according to the newspaper prophets, an economic revolution will follow. Construction will be greatly cheapened, rents will be lowered, "small palaces will cost but $10 a month," and fire insurance companies will have to go out of business. The inventor is reported as saying, in an interview printed in *Insurance Engineering* (May 28):

"My impression is that the time will come when each contractor will have standard forms of houses, twenty or thirty varieties. The forms will be made of wood, and a contractor, using one of the standard shapes, will simply go out and 'pour' a house.

"There will probably be hundreds of designs. The contractors will put up their concrete mixer, and have their beams and forms ready. They will pour the form for the first story, and so on.

"To do that all they will require will be common labor—a few men and one boss. That is what I think will be done eventually. And such a house can be made very cheaply. It seems to me there will not be much use for carpenters then. There will

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be cabinet-makers, to be sure. Why, even the floors and stairs will be made of concrete."

The inventor said that one part of cement, three parts of sand, and five parts of broken stone would be the mixture for concrete, and that broken stone was better than broken brick. In reply to a question regarding the thickness of walls in the ordinary workman's house, he said: "The bottom course ought to be of Portland cement, 12 inches, up to the first story, and 8 inches above the first story. The roofs will be of cement also."

A REVOLUTION IN TYPE-CASTING.

A NEW method of casting type at high speed has been invented in England. This method is so swift and withal so inexpensive that hereafter it may be cheaper to make new type than to distribute the old, and type once used will go at once into the melting-pot. The invention may thus revolutionize the whole printing industry. The process, says *The Publisher's Weekly* (May 18) "reads like a fairy tale":

"Briefly, it is performed by a rotary machine capable of producing 60,000 types in an hour, as against the average 3,000 types cast in an hour by the ordinary type-casting machine now in use. While the ordinary machine casts only one letter at a time, the new machine casts a whole alphabet in proper proportion. A single one of the new machines in full operation produces half a million types a day. Distribution, therefore, becomes a waste of time. The advantage held out by the project, however, consists not merely in economy of time and money in the composition of a book or newspaper, but also in the printer's having at his disposal a perfectly clear, sharp, undamaged surface from which to obtain an impression every time he puts his work on the press. The types, we learn from another source—*The British and Colonial Printer*—'are most accurately cast and finished, and altho cast at a phenomenally high rate of speed, are quite equal in appearance and wear to any type cast in the ordinary way. . . . The prices charged are only about half what other founders charge.'

"For four centuries type has been cast singly from single molds; and, altho the product has been improved in many ways, the speed of production has left much to be desired. In every instance the apparatus used has been confined to the simplest form of reciprocating motion. The original hand mold, formed of two parts, separated from each other by the two hands, was eventually hinged together, and so hinged it is in one form or another in use to-day, side by side with machines of an advanced character invented in recent years.

"The new method, which has now come into practical operation, has been designed upon entirely new lines. The motion is a continuous rotary motion, as distinguished from the intermittent and reciprocating. The rotary type-casting machine stands in relation to the machines it is superseding precisely as the rotary printing-press stands to König's reciprocating cylinder press, with which *The Times* was printed in 1814. In both cases the machines are automatic; and in both the rapidity of production is limited mainly by considerations of prudence."

Great difficulties, from an engineering point of view, have stood in the way of arriving at this result, we are told by the writer of the notice in the London *Times*. The thousands of type used for the page of a daily paper must all be parallel and uniform in face and height. This precision of manufacture has to be maintained in the face of a heat that in ordinary circumstances would make the successful working of a machine impossible. The expansion and contraction of the metals have finally been prevented by a system of cooling that is under complete control; and the machine works easily and smoothly, and almost noiselessly. To quote further:

"The invention is the work of neither an engineer nor a typefounder, but of one who, being a journalist and wholly ignorant of typefounding and engineering, perceived a want and imagined a means of satisfying it. Mr. Wicks, who has devoted twenty years to the realization of his idea, had his attention first directed to the subject by seeing some of his own manuscript being set up at a composing-machine in *The Times* office thirty years ago, when he also became aware of the difficulties attending the distribution of type in a form suitable for the composing machines. Had he been a typefounder or an engineer, he would probably never have approached the subject on the lines he did, for those lines are diametrically opposed to all the conditions which have controlled the casting of types up to the present time; and, had he been an engineer, he would have known that tools necessary for the construction of his machine had not then been designed. The main problem of producing a disk of twenty inches in diameter capable of working on a shaft without variation at the periphery to the extent of a thousandth of an inch was enough to discourage some of the best engineering firms in the country, especially when they found the disk was to revolve within a few inches of a bath of half a ton of molten metal, and was to fit to a hair a piece of curved iron still nearer the heat. Special tools, metals, and lubricants were required, and, above all, special workmen. The result, however, has been attained, and it constitutes an improvement which may possibly revolutionize the whole system of type-casting, and ultimately the production of books and periodical matter."

"THE QUEEREST ISLAND IN THE WORLD."

IT is proposed to make the attempt to cover Sable Island, off the Nova-Scotian coast, which is now little more than a bare sand-bar, with vegetation, the object being to make the island more conspicuous on account of its green color and so to prevent wrecks. The island is called by a writer in the London (Canada) *Daily Advertiser* (May 10) "the queerest island in the world," and he goes on to give the following particulars of the attempt to cover it with trees:

"Away out on the blue bosom of the Atlantic, 100 miles from Halifax, and 50 miles from the nearest point of the Nova Scotian coast, lies a long, low strip of bare sand. For centuries it lay thus, enveloped in fogs and beaten upon by the long North Atlantic swell, its only inhabitants the wild fowl and the dead seamen who from time to time are washed up to bleach on its shores. Three hundred years ago it was an island forty miles in length; now, so indefatigable a worker is the sea, it is a mere strip of white sand, twenty miles long and two miles wide. On every side of it, far as the eye can reach, is the dead level of the ocean, overhead is the sky, and for the greater part of the year the ghastly, impenetrable fogs that are born of the struggle for supremacy between the Gulf Stream and the icy water that comes sweeping down from Baffin's Straits. A more dismal place than Sable Island was never imagined. Yet here, through fog and sunshine, winter and summer, storm and calm, dwells a diminutive colony of brave men, who comprise an important part of the Canadian life-saving service. . . . . .

"It is to this dreary speck of land that Mr. Saunders intends to accompany his father, Professor Saunders, of Ottawa, with the object of making an experiment which, if successful, will be a remarkable achievement, and one that will cause the storm-tossed mariner to bless the Dominion Government which authorized it. Owing to its color the island is almost indistinguishable at a short distance, more especially in heavy weather; and altho the Government maintains a lighthouse and a wrecking station at either end of it, many a good ship has gone to pieces in the yeasty surf that surrounds it. Professor Saunders's plan is to completely cover the island with vegetation, so that it will stand out sharp and clear to approaching vessels. To this end a large shipment of hardy evergreen trees is now at Halifax awaiting his arrival. The work of planting will, it is expected, occupy two or three weeks, during which period Mr. Saunders, of this city, hopes to be able to make some valuable notes on the bird life of the island.

"To ornithologists the island is remarkable for being the nesting ground of the Ipswich sparrow, the most conservative bird in existence, probably. The Ipswich sparrow migrates in the fall to certain sections of the Southern States, but confines its housekeeping operations exclusively to Sable Island. Indeed, it has never been known to nest in any other spot in the world.

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By what mysterious power this tiny atom of feathers is guided each year through wind and storm to one narrow ribbon of sand in the broad ocean, students of bird life have not explained."

The history of the mammal life of Sable Island well illustrates the survival of the fittest. The walrus, which, we are told, was once plentiful, has disappeared, altho seals still frequent the long reaches of sand. Some time ago, rats from a ship that went down off the island succeeded in reaching the shore, and soon multiplied to such an extent as to become dangerous to the settlers. When they had wellnigh destroyed the food supplies on the island, the settlers imported some energetic Nova Scotian cats, which kept the pest in check until a passing ship left a pair of foxes on the island. That was fatal to both rats and cats. Soon foxes overran the island in every direction. They killed not only all the rats but the cats as well, and at the present time the Government is considering the advisability of an active crusade against them."

A RESUSCITATED FOSSIL.

DESPATCHES from Africa to the London papers tell of the discovery of a curious animal known to the natives as the "okapi," and supposed to be identical with a prehistoric creature that has been known to geologists in the fossil state. Such revivals are not unknown to naturalists, but this is probably the most noteworthy in the history of science. We quote from an article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, May 18) by M. M. Boule, descriptions both of the fossil creature and its living African relative. The former was discovered about 1860 near Pikermi, Greece, by a French paleontologist, Prof. Albert Gaudry. Says M. Boule:

"Here, on the edge of a torrent bordered with pink laurels, in strata of reddish ochre whose formation dates from the end of the Miocene period, were found accumulations of bones belonging to all sorts of animals now extinct—enormous proboscidians, dinotheriums, mastodons, rhinoceroses, horses of the kind called hipparions, a whole series of ruminants—antelopes, giraffes, etc.—saber-toothed tigers, monkeys, and a host of others.

"For several years M. Gaudry labored to dig out a considerable quantity of these fossils, to separate them from their surroundings, and to set up the skeletons. . . . . .

"Among these fossil mammals there is one of peculiar interest. M. Gaudry has named it the 'Helladotherium,' which signifies 'the animal of Hellas' (Greece). He has described the head, a part of the vertebral column, and the fore and hind limbs, that is to say, the greater part of the skeleton.

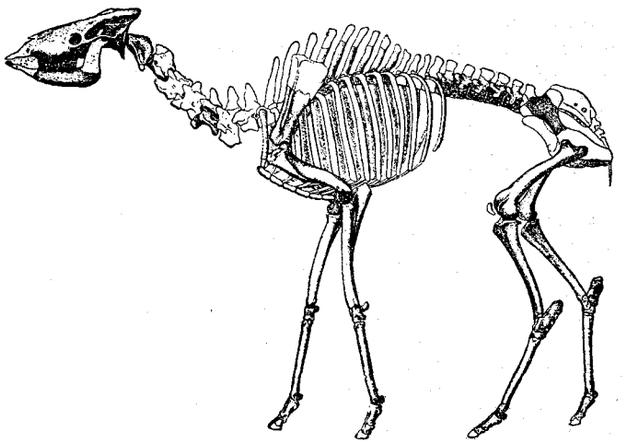
"Since that time, other remains of the Helladotherium have been found in the island of Samos, and even in France, in strata similar to those of Pikermi, at Mount Léberon, near Cucuron.

"The Helladotherium was a large ruminant that united numerous features of several modern groups. 'I seek in vain in living nature,' says M. Gaudry, 'for some animal that will give an idea of it. Its heavy head, like the ox's, but longer, carries no horns. Its huge teeth resemble those of some antelopes, except for their dimensions. Its neck probably had nearly the same proportions as that of the megaceros. The limbs were stronger than those of the oxen and the camels, and shorter than those of the giraffe, tho more robust. The front of the body was more than six feet high—somewhat higher than the rear. Altho this inequality was less noticeable than in the giraffe, it must have resulted in an appearance different from that of the deer and antelopes, whose hind legs are longer than their forelegs.'

"M. Gaudry says also that the Helladotherium was probably like the giraffe also in its mode of life, and that it must have browsed on the buds and leaves of trees.

"Now, according to *The Times* (London), the Helladotherium is still alive; it inhabits Central Africa, on the confines of the Kongo and Uganda, on the shore of Albert Nyanza; it lives in couples in the forests of Ituri and on the banks of the river Semliki.

"Stanley heard this creature spoken of; the natives called it 'okapi' and the explorer devoted a note in his book to it, without giving an opinion of its exact nature. 'Sir Harry Johnson, governor of English Uganda,' says *The Times*, 'received orders to search for this strange animal. He collected much information about the unknown mammal from the dwarfish peoples that he visited. Many warriors bore on their shields skins, or bits of skin, of the okapi. Finally, M. Eriksson, a Swedish officer in the service of the Kongo Government, who commanded Fort Mbeni for some time, sent some of his native soldiers to hunt for it, and they brought him several of the animals. The skins and skulls will shortly arrive at the British Museum. Measures will doubtless be taken by King Leopold to prevent the speedy extermination of the race.' The information that we already have agrees well with what we know of the Helladotherium of Pikermi. Like the latter, the okapi is about as high as an ox and resembles both the antelopes and giraffes. But we have besides this, information about its coat, which is very peculiar. The forehead is bright red, say the papers; a narrow black stripe follows the nose and circles the nostrils. The eyes are of a fine red, as are the neck and shoulders, with brown spots. The legs and hoofs are striped



PROFESSOR GAUDRY'S RESTORATION OF THE SKELETON OF THE HELLADOTHERIUM.

like a zebra's and have orange spots on the white stripes. The tongue, which is long and mobile, like a giraffe's, draws to the teeth the leaves on which the animal feeds."

We reproduce from *La Nature* a facsimile of the restoration of the Helladotherium made by its discoverer, Prof. Albert Gaudry.

It is suggested in *The Spectator* (London, May 11) that the part in Africa in which the okapi have been found may have still other zoological surprises in store for us. Says the editor:

"A glance at the recent maps of this little-known region shows where this unnamed survivor of the ancient world still has its being, and accounts for our absolute ignorance of its existence. The frontier post of Fort Mbeni, and the Mboga corner of our Uganda protectorate, where it is also said to exist, are, in the first place, absolutely in the heart of Africa. They are almost on the equator, west of Victoria Nyanza, but so far removed from the civilizing medium even of a great Central African lake that they have lain isolated in the uttermost darkness of the old Dark Continent as completely as if they were in the Antarctic circle. Looking at a first-class German map published in 1873, we see on this line of latitude, and for hundreds of miles on either side, one great blank nearly as large as the whole of European Russia, on which there are the names of only three conjectural tributaries of the Kongo, and the broad black line marked Equator. Even the Great Lake's shore is only dotted in guesswork. Since then this unknown land has been little penetrated and never properly explored. We have found there the strangest race of men ever yet discovered—the forest dwarfs, a large and numerous race, not a mere tribe; we have now found a survivor of the prehistoric beasts; and who shall say what will be the next addition to our knowledge of the still living races of the world, man or beast, from this lanky overgrown, sun-heated, river-pervaded land? Possibly a new and monstrous ape. The

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'missing link,' which present explorers hope to find in Java, may be found feeding in the same forests as this descendant of the sivatherium. No one knows what may be the fauna haunting the forests of the Mountains and the Moon, which, veiled in their cover of impenetrable cloud by day, and only seen by the light of the moon on their snows, skirted by eternal forests, and beyond and above them by the fringe of gigantic heather, 60 feet high, may, for all we know, be the haunt of some gigantic bird, a modern roc or dodo, or browsed by some monstrous goat or ovibos or African bison, whose natural enemy still survives to prey upon them in the form of a cave-bear or saber-toothed lion or tiger."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN ELECTROCUTED MAN.

UNDER this somewhat startling title, M. André Broca, a well-known French scientist, contributes to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, May 18) an account of his sensations while receiving accidentally a very powerful electric shock. During a time estimated at two or three seconds, a current of about 200 milliamperes passed through his body. He relates his feelings as follows:

"The phenomena were of two kinds. The subjective ones occurred during the passage of the current, and it is quite certain that I did not observe them accurately; the others, which may be called 'consecutive,' are much more certain.

"I grasped in my hands two large electrodes and therefore had no burns.

"I was thrown to the ground by a muscular spasm affecting the whole body, after having time to make a violent effort (which I at once saw was useless) to let go of the electrodes. I then thought of the experiments of Prévost and Battelli, and said to myself, 'It is an alternating current; my heart will stop beating; I am lost.' Then I tried to call out: 'Turchini! cut off the current'; but I was able only to give vent to a meaningless noise.

"Lying on the ground, I lost the sensation of the existence of my arms and hands, and my notions of the vertical direction and of color became confused. The walls of the room seemed to be inclined 45 degrees to the right and to be of an intense green. Then I lost consciousness.

"M. Turchini, having cut off the current, raised me up and I returned at once to consciousness. I had no recollection of any pain, only of the phenomena that I have just described.

"When raised, I was able to walk at once and I had the curious sensation that only my head and legs existed; I had no feeling in my arms or in the upper part of my trunk. I then tried to move my arms and found that they were completely paralyzed. . . . M. Turchini touched my hand and I had a sensation of intense cold. He pinched me violently and I felt nothing; muscular sensation was completely abolished. . . . In three or four minutes movements of the flexor muscles of the arms became possible. About a quarter of an hour later the flexors of the fingers were relaxed and I could move my fingers. . . . Interosseous action was not reestablished perfectly till several hours afterward.

"Sensibility and the muscular sense returned at the same time with motility. Abnormal sensitiveness to cold lasted about half an hour. . . . . .

"But an hour and a half later I was taken with violent pain in the heart. The pulse indicated violent palpitation, then a stoppage of two seconds, then a series of very weak, rapid beats, then a long stoppage, and then a repetition of the same phenomena. This lasted a half or three-quarters of an hour. Irregularity of the pulse lasted the next day. . . . There was no trace of the accident forty-eight hours afterward.

"The paralysis may be explained either by an action of the current on the nerve-centers, or by fatigue due to the spasm, and also to direct action of the current on the tissues. I think that the latter hypothesis is quite probable. . . . Likewise, we may suppose that the heart trouble, coming on an hour and a half after the accident, was due to the presence in the blood of toxins produced by the violent muscular irritation during the passage of the current."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Wireless Telegraphy in the Navy.—Carrier pigeons are to be superseded in the United States navy by the wireless telegraph. Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Equipment, has given out an extract from the report of the board which has investigated the question of transmitting messages by the new method. This extract, according to a quotation in *The Electrical World and Engineer*, reads as follows:

"From the examination of the subject as outlined in the orders of the Department the board makes the following recommendations:

"1. That the use of homing pigeons be discontinued as soon as wireless telegraphy is introduced into the navy.

"2. That, pending such action, no new pigeon cotes be established.

"3. That wireless telegraphy be adopted by the navy for transmission of messages between distant points.

"Referring to the last recommendation, the board is of the opinion that a high degree of special electrical training is demanded for the successful operation of any system of wireless telegraphy, and it therefore suggests as necessary the establishment of two stations sufficiently far removed from each other for the training of officers and men. In its opinion this requirement would be best met by the establishment of such stations as the navy yard, Washington, and the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

"If wireless telegraphy fulfils what now seems to be its possibilities, the cadets should be thoroughly trained in it."

Variety in Bread.—"One of the most important facts about our relish of food," says *The American Kitchen Magazine*, "is its dependence upon a certain variety of flavors. Dyspepsia has been produced by the constant use of the same foods cooked in the same way, and cured by the mere adoption of a more varied diet. There is danger in pampering the appetite, of course, and surfeiting it with variety; but this lies principally in the pastry-cook's department. A variety of breads is much less dangerous than a variety of pies and sweets. The old Southern fashion of five daily breads for the table was a much more healthful one than the Northern fashion of unlimited cakes and pies. That number of breads is, however, excessive. One may need five breads during a month, but certainly not at any one meal. . . . Besides the many kinds of bread to be secured by the use of the different grades and varieties of wheat flour—spring and winter, high-grade and low-grade, whole wheat, graham, etc.—there are corn breads, rye breads, barley bread, and breads made from mixture of corn, rye, wheat, barley, etc. Having, then, an almost unlimited variety of breads to choose from, and bearing in mind what bread should yield to a well-considered dietary, we certainly should be unwise not to make our breads contribute, so far as possible, not only to the nourishment of the body, but also to the promotion of good health in the correction of such minor derangements of the system as may be reached by a judicious selection. A variety of perfect breads, not only breads with various flavors, but of different kinds, containing different amounts of those substances found in the wheat, would serve better than a thousand doctors to keep our country people in sound health."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

WHAT is said to be the longest transmission of electric power in the world is described in a despatch from San Francisco to The New York *Sun* (April 28). The electric power is generated on Yuba River and is used in the operation of street-cars in Oakland, 140 miles distant. "The power is generated by turbine wheels. The cable, 140 miles in length, is six-tenths of an inch in diameter and is of copper, with aluminum alloy, which will prevent oxidization. This cable is suspended across Carquinez Straits by a span of 4,400 feet and 300 in air. The test made on April 27 is reported to be one of the most successful in the history of electricity, a current of 40,000 volts having been transmitted the entire distance with a loss not to exceed 5 per cent."

A CHEMICALLY pure substitute for absolute alcohol, known as "synthol," is described in *The Scientific American*. "It may be used for every purpose for which alcohol is used except for internal consumption. Being chemically pure it does not have as much odor as absolute alcohol from grain or wood. It is perfectly free from color, is non-irritant to eyes or skin, and has ten to fifteen per cent. more solvent power than ordinary alcohol. As a killing, fixing, or hardening agent it is in every respect equal to the best absolute alcohol and can be used as a substitute for it in the preparation of stains, reagents, etc. As a preservative it is superior to any alcohol, as alcohol becomes tinged with color on exposure to light, while synthol retains its absolute colorlessness under all conditions."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE CREED OF THE DOUKHOBORS.

CONSIDERING their smallness of numbers, the Doukhobors, the Russian sect who left Europe to settle in Western Canada about a year ago, have been occupying much attention of late. Their alleged discontent with the Canadian laws, their ill-success, and their desire to find a freer environment, altho denied *in toto* by their friends, as we have shown, nevertheless continue to form the theme of much unfavorable comment in the Canadian and American press. Aside from this apparently ill-informed newspaper gossip, the subject of the real belief of the Doukhobors has been only lightly touched upon; yet it is believed to be one of the most curious religious developments of the past century. The following extraordinary summary of their creed is given by the Comte de Gobineau in his "Nouvelles Asiatiques" (cited in "Romances of the East," pages 16 and 17):

"The enemies of the spirit believe that the sound, good, innocent, inoffensive part of man is the body; the flesh has of itself no evil instinct, no degrading tendency. To nourish itself, to reproduce, to rest, are functions which God has given it, and He appeals to them incessantly by means of the appetites. In so far as the flesh is not corrupted, it seeks simply and solely opportunities of satisfaction, which is to walk on the paths of heavenly righteousness; and the more it satisfies itself the more does it abound in a sense of sanctity. That which corrupts it is the spirit, which is of diabolic origin. The spirit is perfectly useless for the progress and maintenance of humanity. It alone invents the passions, the so-called needs, and supposed duties, which in one way or another interfering with the longings of the flesh, beget evils without end. The spirit has introduced into the world the genius of contradiction, of controversy, of ambition, and of hate. It is from the spirit that murder springs; for the flesh lives only to preserve, and by no means to destroy. The spirit is the father of folly, hypocrisy, excesses in all the senses, and consequently of the abuses and excesses which are constantly laid to the flesh—an excellent thing [the flesh], easy to entice by reason of its very innocence; for which cause truly religious and truly enlightened men should defend it by banishing with all speed the seductions of the spirit.

"For the rest, there is to be no positive religion, in order to avoid intolerance and persecution; no marriage, in order to have no adultery; no constraint upon appetite, in order to crush thoroughly the revolts of the flesh; and, lastly, the systematic abandonment of all intellectual culture, a hateful pursuit which, ending only in the triumph of wickedness, has operated coldly in behalf of the devil's power."

An account of the Doukhobors, apparently based partly on personal observation, partly on the testimony of a recent investigator, Mr. Cormie, appears in the Winnipeg *Tribune* (May 17). The writer, after remarking on one considerable merit of the colonists, particularly notable in Russian peasants—their cleanliness—and stating that in every village is to be found a public bath, "used regularly once a week by everybody," says:

"Neatness and cleanliness mark the dress of the women and the interior of their houses—and their health is excellent.

"As every one knows, they are extreme communists. They do not believe in governments or in individual ownership of any sort of property. It is said, however, that some of those who have been working out are retaining the wages they have earned instead of putting them into the common fund. Their objection to governments is based on an objection to the use of force to coerce or punish any one. Yet Mr. Cormie reports that wife-beating is prevalent among them, and that the regulations and resolutions of the community are carried out with a rod of iron. Another inconsistency is that while they object to eat meat because it is wrong to destroy life, yet they wear leather shoes and sheepskin coats, which can not all have come from animals dying a natural death.

"Their treatment of women is far from being in accord with the code of chivalry. It was only after repeated efforts that a stop was put to the harnessing of women to a plow guided by a man. On one occasion, we are told, six women were found drawing a load of wood while a man rested on top.

"'Marriage ties,' to quote from Mr. Cormie once more, 'are held very lightly. They marry young, and often after only a few years a man grows tired of his wife and sends her away while he takes another. One village passed a resolution, which is as binding upon the members as a law, that the boys should marry at sixteen and the girls at fifteen. As they have no legal marriage ceremonies, since they object to taking out a license, this may go on with impunity, and I have it on the authority of several men, who are familiar with them and in whose integrity I have full confidence, that there are many men with several wives living, having, of course, only one at a time.'"

MRS. EDDY AND HER VIEWS.

SINCE the recent attacks on Christian Science by leading evangelical ministers in New York and elsewhere, and the (unsuccessful) suit against Mrs. Eddy for alleged libel in Boston, the widespread interest which this new faith has of late awakened has been reflected in numerous articles in the secular press. One of the most striking of these is an article from Concord, N. H., —the home of Mrs. Eddy—written by Mr. J. I. C. Clarke, to whom was granted the unusual privilege of an interview with the founder of Christian Science. Mr. Clarke gives the following account of Mrs. Eddy's personal characteristics (in the New York *Herald*, May 5):

"I saw a venerable gentlewoman of kindly face advancing with that short step of courtesy, that gentle lowering of the head in token of recognition, and that frank extending of the hand which have somehow passed out of parlor greetings—not to their betterment. It was not, however, something of the grace of the old-school *grande dame*, but the gentle air of conscious motherhood that made the meeting most agreeable. And this was Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy. Her white hair was parted in wavy puffs each side of her forehead as we see in her dark-haired pictures of a younger time. The strong nose and rounded temples, the mobile mouth, the bright eyes were all as they had been. Signs of time were in the fine lining of the face, a general thinning of the flesh—a sense of frailty rather than weakness. As her thin lips parted in a pleasant smile they disclosed two sets of very white, even teeth. On her cheeks was a faint flush of color. Her hands were soft and white, and neither large nor small. She had walked erectly and now sat at ease. I observed no sign of palsy.

"It was clear that Mrs. Eddy had graced the occasion with a toilet of special brilliance. Matching the whiteness of her hair, a collarette of fine point lace, that covered shoulders and bosom, was caught at the throat by a breastpin in the likeness of a golden crown, and a little below the latter by a cross of large diamonds set in gold. Her gown, with high embroidered neck and long-cuffed sleeves, in the prevailing fashion, was of purple satin—royal purple. It fitted her slim figure closely. At her waist hung a chatelaine of gold net, in which reposed a dainty lace handkerchief. She wore on her left bosom some badges of orders in gold and enamel. Altogether it was an appealing, ladylike figure, at ease in her home and receiving a formal call, that faced me—and it was Mrs. Eddy. A little self-conscious at first—something always pardonable in a woman—my hostess soon looked her best, and the cheery flow of her talk was constantly aiding any adorning effort that might have been made to face down churlish time and make the old scythe-bearer feel ashamed.

"After a brief chat on the weather, Mrs. Eddy suggested that our talk be continued in the library; but first she would show me some of the curios of the large parlor, carpeted heavily with a whitish carpet, over which were many Oriental rugs, some very costly. One rug, made of the breasts of ostriches, was a perfect delight of creamy-white fluffiness. She pointed out with genuine pride the solid golden scroll on which was graven the offer to her of the completed building of the mother church, in Boston; also a portrait made when she was sixty-four by a German lady, a student of hers—a good bit of work, evidently catching something of her expression at the time. It looked to be the portrait

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of a much younger woman than sixty-four, not a gray hair showing."

One of the first questions asked by Mr. Clarke was concerning Mrs. Eddy's views on the physical sciences, including medicine. Says the writer:

"She characterized doctors as 'false teachers looking into matter, not into mind; relying on drugs instead of on God for healing, and making their fears into laws on the subject of disease.'

"'But if, as you say, Christian Science wholly rejects the germ theory of the propagation of certain diseases, what is your theory of them?'

"'They are fears, sin, mortal illusions shared by the people in general. Cast out fear. Call in the divine Love and the diseases will be no longer infectious, for they will not exist.'

"Mrs. Eddy, however, far from counseling any sensational opposition to the State's health laws, advises submission; but in that case fervor must be doubled and more heart reliance placed on Christian Science. Medicine appears to be the only science to which Mrs. Eddy is really opposed. Healing, she thinks, may be accomplished by the most ignorant person, without the slightest knowledge of anatomy, provided the heart is sufficiently pure and the mental attitude is correct. She makes a really beautiful application of her approval of the other physical sciences, for, to her mind, they tend to lessen the handling of matter by mankind. Machinery doing so much now, man's time is by so much more free to examine the sources of Life. Science that makes living finer, more ethereal, using the finer fluids of the universe, is really bringing everybody nearer to Christian Science. Talk on this and other points of the attitude of Christian Science toward what most people consider the great sciences proved fruitless, always turning back to definitions of Mrs. Eddy's religious belief, often striking and sometimes beautiful in expression.

"'On what is Christian Science based?' I asked at last.

"'I can tell you on what I based my conception of religion and on which, so far as in me rests, I have laid its foundations, in Christian Science:

"'The Ten Commandments.

"'The ninety-first Psalm.

"'The Sermon on the Mount.

"'The Revelation of St. John the Divine.'

"The psalm indicated, it may be recalled, contains the promise of safety from pestilence and plague of those who are godly—'Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the Most High, thy habitation, there shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling.'

"'I am a Theist, I must confess,' said Mrs. Eddy, smiling. 'In our services,' she went on, a little reluctantly, 'we have some slight forms of ceremonial, but in conformity with the simplicity of our belief there will be a gradual abandonment of even the present slight forms.'"

On the attitude of Christian Science to social and economic reform, Mrs. Eddy was somewhat guarded:

"We are not indifferent to forms of government, but we support the best in each. A church to be universal must in many things be neutral about forms of government and at the same time support what is right to support. . . . When all men are one in the Church of Christ the perfection of life and the perfection of government under the application of the Golden Rule will come. It will all be simple, natural, without clash or combat, all over the world in a divine brotherhood."

Mr. Clarke's final impressions of Mrs. Eddy's personality and character are thus summed up:

"One would not take Mrs. Eddy for a highly educated woman, but one who has assimilated, after a fashion, a great deal of varied information. Her manner is one of sincerity in her religious beliefs. It has obviously been felt so by others. A Puritan mind, fed on Young's grim 'Night Thoughts,' and Felicia Hemans's sentimental verse, Bronson Alcott's 'Transcendental Philosophy,' with Emerson, Pope, the two Brownings, and Ruskin thrown in, might perhaps be expected to form a new religion. Such influences made an eerie romancist of Nathaniel Hawthorne; they took another turn with her. But Mrs. Eddy evidently has a harder business head than any of the writers or philosophers she has cited. Her religion, whatever she mentally bases it on, is really based on healing by mind force, and that calls for continual cleverness—a miracle a day and every day is needed. It is a religion requiring believers who will luxuriously support a church. It is a difficult task, but Mrs. Eddy does it and has done it.

"Among all who have followed her banner no one has shaken her supremacy. She is the absolute mistress, and her manner explains much of it. It is force under gentleness; alertness that seeks not to seem alert; acuteness that is veiled by mysticism; confidence born of success. Perhaps what appealed to me most was her womanliness, whether it was her gentle effort to please; her little, conscious graces; her pathetic little vanities even. Her success has naturally given wings to whatever is mystical in the bent of her mind; the all but worship of thousands kept judiciously, even necessarily, at arm's length, has given her a feeling of security in her future fame. In her book one feels that she is pointing tentatively toward herself when she points to the passage in Revelation:

"'And there appeared a great wonder in heaven—a woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars.'

"And all this in New Hampshire!"

A writer in the New York *Journal* (Mr. H. J. W. Dam), who is apparently an interested observer of the controversy aroused by the recent utterances of ministers in New York City adverse to the Christian Scientists, which, he says, is only "the first booming of the cannon in one of the greatest religious controversies which have ever been known in this country," gives the following sketch and analysis of Christian Science:

"In the year 1866 Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, after many years of illness and of thought upon religious questions, gave to the world a new interpretation of the Bible. This she published in a book called 'Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures.' Her book and her views, however, appear to have met in some way some existing need in the community. Upon the book, which she has several times revised and extended, has arisen a large and important church, which now has a membership of 1,000,000 and which claims to have cured of disease 2,000,000 persons. All existing denominations, whether Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, or Presbyterian, are based upon special interpretations of the meaning of the Bible. The church of Christian Science represents Mrs. Eddy's interpretation. Upon her views and her book the whole fabric of this new denomination rests.

"It will be manifest at once to any student of social problems that a new Christian sect which in 1866 had only one member, its founder, and in 1901 has 623 churches, a membership of 1,000,000, and church property valued at $12,000,000 in this country, is a religious movement of the highest social importance. One begins to ask 'Where is it going to end?' As a simple problem in mathematics it is perfectly evident that if its present rate of progress in absorbing the membership of other Christian denominations should continue Christian Science must before the lapse of very many years absorb them all. And it is manifestly the common sense of this danger which has given rise to the concerted denominational attack of the last few days. All the other Christian churches have seen the danger and are uniting for defense against the common foe.

"'Science and Health' takes a position with regard to Man which is undoubtedly extraordinary. Exactly as the discovery of Darwin linked Man forever and indissolubly with the animal kingdom, so this book seeks to link Man on the other side with his spiritual source, the Creator of the universe. Now in these views, there is nothing very greatly in conflict with the fundamental principles of any other Christian creed, or, indeed, of the most advanced psychological science. But Mrs. Eddy goes much further than this. It is in her very extreme views with regard to matter and force and the physical senses that she becomes extraordinary. She declares that there is only one force or power in the world; that this force is what we call thought, and that it is really the 'God-thought.' That what we call 'evil' is unknown to God, is not a divine creation, but a purely human creation, a creation of human or 'mortal thought.' That matter does not exist, as matter, or as it appears to our five senses. That the entrance of any disease into the body and its obtaining a foot-

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hold in the body is due entirely to a false mental or spiritual condition of the consciousness, and that if this false or untrue or unnatural condition of the consciousness be replaced by the right, the true, and the natural condition, disease will be prevented from entering the body, or, if it has already entered, will be forced to disappear. That, in short, we are actually spirits; that only our spiritual selves are enduring or eternal; that our bodies are temporary and therefore not the real entities which represent us, and that the true and only proper course of life is to live as spirits; fix our minds upon spiritual rather than upon material laws; rely upon spiritual rather than upon material laws for the fulfilment of all our hopes and desires, and view all things, including our bodies and the world about us, from a spiritual rather than from a material standpoint.

"She says, for instance, 'Matter does not exist.' Strictly speaking, no statement could be more absurd. To predicate anything of matter assumes its existence, and the subject and the predicate in this sentence are flatly at war. But Lord Kelvin, the late Lord Armstrong, and many great leaders of science have recently said that matter does not exist as matter; as it appears to us, a vehicle of energy; but that from all the evidence it is probably energy itself, a mode of motion or a manifestation of energy. Mrs. Eddy, unlike these gentlemen, is not writing an essay on matter. She is striving to express a new view of man in his relation to his Creator, and starts with a premise which she explains. When one inquires what she means by this absurd statement, 'Matter does not exist,' one finds that her view is strangely akin to the most advanced views of physical science, and that her dogmatic, concise mode of expression is the most expedient way in which she could state her view, fix the attention of her pupil, and arouse his interest in her explanation.

"Altogether the most surprising thing about Christian Science, to an unprejudiced investigator, is the astounding cleverness of its adaptation to a popular propaganda. This is revealed at every point, and the rapid growth of the new system of belief no longer appears surprising."

MODERNIZATION OF THE HOLY LAND.

A FEW years ago it was said that if one of the Hebrew prophets had returned to the scenes of his earthly activity he would have seen few changes to surprise him. Now the American consuls in Palestine report that vast changes are taking place on all sides. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (May 22) writes:

"The railway from Joppa to Jerusalem, at first an experiment, has been put upon a paying basis, and other lines which will connect it with points of interest up and down the valley of the Jordan have been projected or are actually in course of building. In Jerusalem there are now electric lights, telephones, phonographs, sanitary plumbing, modern stores, houses built with 'a. m. i.,' and, in short, most of the comforts of civilized life. Trolley lines are talked of to connect Jerusalem with Bethany, Bethlehem, the Lake of Galilee, Samaria, Jericho, Nazareth, and other places made familiar through Bible history. With the introduction of these insignia of modern activity, the Palestine of the past will vanish.

"It is related that an American traveling salesman recently went to Jerusalem and Beirut, and in one day sold merchandise of an up-to-date type to the amount of $3,800. Commission houses for the handling of American goods have been opened in nearly every city and town of importance in Palestine and Syria, and in many instances they are conducted by wide-awake American business men. In a single month this year one of the houses imported American leather to the value of $700. Another has established a market for American flour, and predicts that in a few years the people of the Holy Land will be good consumers of this staple. Cheap American watches are in demand, and have been sold to scores of the natives, who regard them with increasing favor.

"More than 200 phonographs were recently sent there, one-half going to Damascus and the rest to Jerusalem and near-by places. The best customers for talking-machines, it is said, are the Moslems of Beirut, Jerusalem, and Damascus, who buy them for their harems. One commission house at Beirut has bought, according to G. Bie Ravndal, the American consul, a $350 windmill from an Illinois firm, and will erect it on the Bakaa plain. This firm is confident that there is to be an important market for wind-mills in Palestine and Syria, and for irrigation machinery of all sorts. Rich foreigners are figuring to secure control of some of the once fertile valleys of the country, and should they succeed there will be an attempt to make them again a 'land flowing with milk and honey.' These foreigners in most instances are Jews, who are leaders in the 'Back to Jerusalem' movement which has been preached so eloquently by Israel Zangwill and others."

As a climax to all this, the consular reports state that "American beer" has made its way into the Holy Land.

THE RELATION OF JUDAISM TO ART AND PURITANISM.

IT is generally admitted that the second commandment of the Jewish Decalog has had a strong influence in discouraging the cultivation of the pictorial and plastic arts among the Hebrew race. In view of the splendid Oriental imagination of this race, capable in religion of the sublime conceptions of Isaiah, Job, and the Apocalypse, it has been thought that the highest attainments in sculpture and painting might have been expected but for the apparently sweeping and unbending command, "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, nor the likeness of any form that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth." Still, these arts have been cultivated among the Jews, even in the service of religion, to a wider extent than had been generally supposed, notwithstanding the Mosaic tables and the thunders of Sinai. *The Jewish Chronicle* (London, May 3) says:

"In the Tabernacle and the Temple the Ark was ornamented with Cherubim—winged figures with the faces of human beings. The remains that have been preserved of a Jewish coinage indicate that the art of sculpture was not altogether neglected by Jews in ancient times. Coming down to a later age, sculptured dados are still to be seen in the medieval synagog of Toledo, now converted into the Church of San Benito, which attest the use of sculpture in Jewish places of worship. Nor are mural paintings in synagog unknown. They are to be found in many an old place of worship in the East and the South of Europe. And the illumination of Jewish manuscripts, Bibles, and devotional books is another branch of art to which Jews gave attention all through the Middle Ages. The designs in these illuminations consisted not only of conventional patterns but also of natural forms. There are extant numberless Megillas of Esther upon which are given illustrations of scenes recounted in the story, with graphic portraits of the King and Queen, Haman and Vashti, and so on. Jewish ecclesiastical art is a big subject, some features of which, as Mr. Spielman pointed out, were illustrated at the Jewish Historical Exhibition of 1887. Jews have always employed the decorative arts in the service of religion, both in the synagog and at home."

The relation of Judaism to Christian Puritanism is closely connected with the attitude of Judaism to art. That Judaism has much in common with Puritanism is granted by all, yet it is rather with the other pole of the religious spirit—Catholicism—that its affinity is closest, according to *The Jewish Chronicle*:

"Puritanism builds upon the Old Testament, and it was a Puritan England that welcomed back the Jews as the people of the Old Testament. Puritanism is an echo of the Jewish protest against all forms of idolatry. But it is on its dogmatic side that Judaism resembles Protestantism. On its ceremonial side there is very little in common between the two religions. Judaism—that is, traditional Judaism—favors an elaborate and ornate ritual. Its worship is based upon forms and ceremonies, it is characterized by all those features against which the Puritan mind protests. The Puritan loves a simple, modernized form of worship, he acknowledges no authority but his own conscience, he makes light of forms and ceremonies. If there is a party in Ju-

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daism with which he is in sympathy, it is the Reform party, who, like the reformers of the Christian church, rebel against traditional forms and ceremonies, and prefer a simple ritual to anything elaborate and ornate. One could instance any number of forms that are common to the Orthodox synagog and the Church of Rome—such as the covering of the head, orientation, genuflexion, ecclesiastical vestments, the separation of the sexes, intoning the service in a foreign tongue, and abstaining from meat on certain days—to show that, on its ceremonial side, Judaism resembles rather ritualism and sacerdotalism than Puritanism. Nor is it quite correct to say that the Puritan Sunday is, in spirit, the Jewish Sabbath. On the contrary, the Jewish Sabbath is essentially a cheerful institution—and much insistence was laid by the rabbis upon preserving the עונג שבת, the Delight of Sabbath—while the Puritan Sunday has always been dominated by a note of sadness which is alien to the Jewish religion."

"THE NEW RITUALISM" IN EVANGELICAL CHURCHES.

THE tendency toward greater ornateness and ceremonial in the Evangelical Protestant churches has been frequently noted during the past few years. *The Advance* (Congreg., May 30) gives some striking recent instances of this movement. It says:

"Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, has a service which takes up exactly one hour before the sermon is reached. Much of it is borrowed from the old liturgies. A Baptist church in Pittsburg confines its music wholly to English composers. Presbyterian congregations in all parts of the country are elaborating their forms, and the number of vested choirs among Lutherans is now so great as to excite no comment. In New York the third vested choir has been introduced into Methodist churches. The last one is in Calvary, the largest Methodist congregation in New York in point of membership, and one of the largest in America. The vestments worn are exactly like those worn by choristers in Episcopal churches, and there are the same processional and recessional hymns. The Fourth Presbyterian Church, New York (the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, the well-known evangelist pastor), is to introduce a chancel into its auditorium during the coming summer, in order to admit a boys' choir, and there is talk of putting vestments upon them. Some favor it, including, it is said, the Rev. Dr. Chapman; but as yet the vestments have not been consented to by the session."

In Scotland it is well known that ritualism has been making considerable progress for some years. The extent to which this is the case, however, is far beyond anything dreamt of in this country if the recent statements of the Rev. Jacob Primmer are to be believed. In a letter to the various presbyterial and synodical clerks of the Established (Presbyterian) Church of Scotland he says (we quote from *The Evangelist*, New York, May 23):

"In our church lawlessness reigns. The most awful popery is defiantly published by her ministers. The inspiration of the Scriptures and the atonement are blasphemously denounced. In a church in the presbytery of Glasgow I have witnessed the mass in masquerade, including the elevation of the chalice; also a church full of images, pictures, and pagan symbols, with the choir arrayed in scarlet cassocks and short white surplices. In the presbytery of Dundee I have seen a popish altar with different colored frontals and vestments, with large brass cross, vases, and flowers, and two large candles. Three of my friends have witnessed the performance of the mass in this church with lit candles, genuflections, the celebrant most of the time turning his back on the congregation, who had to kneel at the altar rail to communicate. In St. Giles's Church, in connection with the General Assembly, an utterly illegal and high ritualistic performance takes place. Baptismal regeneration, the real presence, prayers for the dead, etc., are openly and unblushingly taught. We have seen how the General Assembly has illegally and tyrannically interfered with the right to appear by petition before that court, and the right of the public to enter a parish church. Nothing can show better the present awful crisis than the fact that leading ministers of the Established, Free and United Presbyterian churches, on the invitation of the Prelatists, have entered into a foul conspiracy to seek to lead over their respective churches to prelacy, and thus undo the Revolution Settlement, and bring Scotland once more under the cruel dominion of prelacy. We ask, in all earnestness, is our nation and national church to remain Protestant, or are we to be brought under the cursed dominion of Rome? If all redress is to be denied our outraged people, be assured of this, that ere long the nation will arise and put an end to these popish abominations as our forefathers did."

A PROTESTANT THEOLOGIAN ON ROMAN CATHOLICISM AND THE JESUITS.

THE history of theological controversy, which in its long course has presented many anomalies, has not shown many more singular cases than that of Mr. Charles C. Starbuck, a former Evangelical minister, now a convert to the Protestant Episcopal Church, who under the title "Considerations on Catholicism by a Protestant Theologian" has been contributing a series of articles in exposition of the Roman Catholic system to *The Sacred Heart Review*, a Boston Roman Catholic weekly. Mr. Starbuck, who is a warm champion of his own church and rejects the exclusive claims of the Roman see and apparently many Roman Catholic doctrines, has nevertheless made a prolonged study of the Roman system, with which he appears to be almost as well acquainted as is a trained Roman Catholic theologian. Believing that Protestants and Roman Catholics have innumerable and gross misapprehensions of each other's faith and practises, to be noted constantly in sermons, common talk, and the religious press of each party, he has definitely set himself the task of clearing up these misunderstandings so far as they exist on the side of Protestantism, and of presenting the subtle and in many respects easily misunderstood system of Roman Catholicism to his fellow Protestants exactly as it is received by its adherents. The extent of the work he has already accomplished is indicated by the number of his latest article, which is one hundred and forty-two. In this article (May 18) he endeavors to present a fair view of that *bête noire* of Protestant belief—the Jesuit—and incidentally to show, as the non-Catholic Mallock has done in "Is Life Worth Living?" that neither the Jesuits nor Roman Catholicism generally denies God's grace as existent in Protestantism, or the possibility of salvation to those that hold it in "good faith." He writes:

"As I have already said, we know that the long contest of Rome with Protestantism, tho by no means confined to the Jesuits, has been representatively conducted by them. Their manner of controversy has not been pleasing to all Catholic schools, but we know that, on the whole, it has been eminently satisfactory to the Holy See. Those Catholics who have disliked their manner of controversy seem to have been principally displeased with their mildness and charitable temper toward the Protestants. The Jansenists, in particular, could not away with the Jesuit disposition to find evidences of divine grace in Protestant souls. They endeavored to counterwork this by arguing that 'grace is not given out of the church,' a proposition which, in 1713, was solemnly condemned by Rome. The Old Catholics severely reproach the Jesuits (meaning the reproach to be reflected upon the Holy See) that in their centenary volume, published in 1640, they declare that the society had always entertained an implacable hatred against heresy. Certainly. They regard heresy as a deadly evil, and were therefore bound to hate it implacably. Yet that they did not mean this of 'a fierce hatred' of *heretics*, appears by the fact that not long after this memorial publication they began to admonish Catholics, and with abiding effect, that they must be very careful not to extend their hatred of Protestantism against the persons of Protestants.

"We know that from the beginning they had instructed their younger members to be very shy of using the term 'heretic' where Protestants were numerous, allowing them to use it as much as they would in countries where it would stir up no one's

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religious passions. . . . Not long after 1650 a learned Jesuit (unluckily I have not noted down names here) published a work designed to prove that by that time there was probably not a single formal heretic in Germany, that is, not a single man who, holding the *matter* of false doctrine, and being, therefore, a *material* heretic, had *formed* his error into real heresy by a depraved intent. Anything more thoroughly calculated to mitigate the fierceness of religious hatred could not well be conceived. The work seems to have given great satisfaction to the order, and to have been well received of the Catholic world in general, always excepting the Port Royalists. I am a great admirer of these Calvinists of Catholicism, but could wish that their rigorous views of election had not been so stubbornly confined to the visible limits of the Roman Catholic Church. A learned Italian Jesuit answered the work of his German brother, but his general would not suffer him to publish the answer. It was published six years after his death by his friends. This prohibition of the general was hardly fair to his countryman, but it shows what prevalence the milder view had gained in the society.

"The French Jesuits appear to have led the way in these charitable presumptions concerning the Protestants. Indeed, for a while they went to extremes from which it is to be presumed that they afterward receded. For instance, Cardinal Le Camus, the Port Royalist bishop of Grenoble, complained that when he asked the Jesuits to help him in winning over the Huguenots of his diocese, they airily put him off with the answer, 'Oh, if a man only believes in Jesus Christ he will be saved in any church.' However, this first exuberance of charitable presumption finally settled down into a more guarded consideration of probabilities. The Jesuits, however, especially in France, steadily opposed themselves to the prevalent habit of regarding the Protestants, in the mass, as standing outside the covenant of salvation. One of them, returning from missionary work in England, assures the French Catholics that it was a great mistake to imagine all the English Protestants to be heretics, or even schismatics. A great many of them, he declared, tho burdened with many false opinions, the results of their education, and kept by their government alienate from the Holy See, were in intention Catholic Christians, of whom no small number gave evidence of never having forfeited baptismal grace. The French Catholics in general (to judge from Döllinger and Reusch) seem to have received these cheering assurances with the satisfaction which was becoming to Christians. However, the Jesuits were far from stopping here. They maintained that a Protestant might grow up in a Catholic country, and might even exercise the ministry for many years, and yet might never, through his whole life, have once fallen into mortal sin. True, they thought that such a degree of sanctity would probably be crowned by the gift of explicit Catholic faith, but they held this only as a presumption, not as certain truth. Good Father La Quintanye, indeed (if I have spelt his name right) thought this was going much too far, and complained bitterly to the general, but was sharply rebuffed. The general does not say whether he agreed with his French brethren, but he signifies that their opinions are no matter of complaint."

The Vogue of Christian Science in England.—According to the London papers, Christian Science is all the vogue among people of wealth and fashion in England, particularly in the metropolis and the two ancient university towns. *The Daily Express*, putting the matter somewhat profanely, remarks that "Christian Science is essential for the complete outfit of the forthcoming season; to attempt to ignore it would be as utterly Philistine as it was a few seasons ago not to have serious views on Theosophy." The writer continues:

"Some seasons since, psychical research with a spirit-rapping accompaniment and hushed *séances* in darkened rooms, was the vogue. The next season slumming came in again, with special missions. Every one remembers with a reminiscent shudder for its spent terrors the simultaneous outbreak of Ibsenity in every London drawing-room. Last season telepathy and the use of the crystal globes was perhaps the mode. A knowledge of the subtleties of bridge, or dexterity in the acrobatics of ping-pong will not alone carry society's votary through the coming season, valuable as these accomplishments may be. Christian Science fills the void. There is no mistaking the signs of the times. The cult is debated at eclectic tea-parties in awed whispers. It is the staple of conversation when the scandal of the moment has run out at the most exclusive dinner-tables. It is debated in subdued whispers in the stalls of the playhouse; and when fashionable society begins to discuss a topic in the playhouse, that topic has to be taken seriously."

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia *Church Standard* (May 25), who quotes this statement, adds:

"From a very different quarter comes the statement that Trinity College, Cambridge, seems favorable to the growth of Christian Science. In a letter to a friend, Mrs. Butler, wife of the Master of Trinity, remarks that she has often taken her children to a dentist 'trusting to Christian Science to overcome any pain or fear,' and gives details of successful experiments in this direction. Another disciple, also from Trinity College, testifies to the efficacy of this cult as applied to chilblains."

A SCOTTISH VIEW OF "THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BIBLICA."

THE land of Knox has for many years contained not a few representatives of advanced theological thought, and one of the two chief editors of the new "Encyclopedia Biblica" is the son of a well-known Scottish divine. This example of modern critical research, however, does not meet with approval from all Scotchmen. The Edinburgh *Evening News*, in a recent review of the work, says of it:

"Long ago, in commenting upon the havoc played by the higher critics with the orthodox conception of the Old Testament, we predicted that the New Testament would be subjected to a similar process. Relegate, we said, the first Adam to the region of legend, and the second Adam, the second person in the Trinity, will follow into the same region. Again and again we have remarked that the destruction of the early chapters of Genesis and the Mosaic revelations in the Pentateuch would mean the destruction of Protestant Christianity. The Gospels, we predicted, like the Pentateuch, would dissolve into legendary mist. How true is the prediction is seen in the article 'Gospels' in the new volume of 'The Encyclopedia Biblica.' The article is in two parts, the one by Professor Schmiedel, to which we have already referred, and the other by Dr. Edwin Abbott. Professor Schmiedel all but wipes out the Gospels; he leaves as genuine a few sayings of Jesus. Dr. Abbott, tho not so sweeping, reduces Jesus to the ordinary dimensions of humanity. Dr. Abbott finds four elements at work in the compilation of the Gospels—history, prophecy, exaggeration, and metaphor. Round a historic germ the other elements seem to have worked till they wove a supernatural halo round the figure of Jesus. The effect of prophecy is seen in the accounts of the miraculous birth of Jesus. The Old-Testament references to the Messiah were utilized as a supernatural starting-point. In dealing with the miracles, Dr. Abbott wants to infer that they are largely the result of a literal interpretation of metaphorical language. Thus the miracles of raising the dead are explained by the Gospel writers taking literally sayings about those who were spiritually dead being brought back to life. Those who were dead to God were spoken of as dead, and we are left to infer that what is meant by Jesus raising the widow's son is that he was raised from spiritual death. The narrative of the raising of Lazarus is dismissed as mainly allegorical.

"Next we come to the cornerstone of Protestant Christianity, the Resurrection. The appearances of Jesus after He had risen are handled very gingerly by Dr. Abbott, who suggests doubt about the earthquate and the rolling away of the stone from the grave. In regard to the statement that some of the disciples had handled Christ's body, Dr. Abbott thinks this may have arisen from literalizing the words used by the early Christians about participating in the Eucharist, and therein handling Christ's flesh. The upshot, according to the article, is that the Gospels are unreliable as history, that Jesus Christ was a man of great personality, around whose memory and fame were woven a halo of the miraculous. Thus at one blow the whole structure of Protestant Christianity falls to the ground. And in an Encyclopedia containing such views Protestant professors appear as contributors. Men like Professor Cheyne and Professor Davidson, New College, Edinburgh, who are both identified with the work, might just as well be contributors to *The Freethinker*. Or, to put it another way, disciples of the late Mr. Bradlaugh would be in their proper sphere as contributors to 'The Encyclopedia Biblica.'"

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

RUSSIA IN PERSIA AND THE NEARER EAST.

IN her long and patient search for an ice-free port, Russia has never taken her eye off the Persian Gulf, from which her actual possessions are now distant less than five hundred miles. By means of loans, railroad concessions, and other more direct methods, she is gradually, so the English and German press repeatedly declare, absorbing Persia. The appointment of Russian consuls to most of the large Persian cities and the establishment of a subsidized line of steamers to run from Odessa to ports on the Persian Gulf are the latest moves, and these are regarded with great alarm by the London press. It is more than a mere trading venture, says *The Saturday Review*, referring to the inauguration of this steamship line. It continues:

"It is a step forward in the Russian policy, so often foreshadowed in these columns, to establish a naval-station on the gulf, and menace the sea route of England to her Eastern possessions. The representatives of Moscow firms who accompany the enterprise may be trusted not to limit their vision to mere commerce. We shall next hear of coaling-stations and Russian cruisers to protect the protected commerce, and then a fortified position at Bunder Abbas or elsewhere, when England's embarrassments give the necessary opportunity."

For two centuries, continues this same writer, Russia has patiently sought an outlet to the Indian Ocean, and she will probably get it sooner or later. He quotes Peter the Great's injunction to his statesmen to hasten the decay of Persia: "Provoke war with her; reestablish the ancient trade of the Levant; advance upon India," and says:

"The conversion of the Caspian into a Russian lake, and the subjugation of Central Asia, have laid Persia open all along her northern frontier. The Trans-Caspian railway has cast its arms about her borders, and the garrisons along the line from Kizil Arvat to Khushk stand ready to replace diplomatic dominance by military occupation whenever the occasion arises. That the occasion will arise whenever Russia requires it is not a prophecy but a commonplace. Everything has been carefully prepared. Russian trade, sedulously fostered, has surveyed and opened the roads of advance, and furnished at each step a reason or a pretext for fresh interference. Russian officers command the most disciplined section of the Persian army, and Russian diplomacy, backed by irresistible force, has transcended, it might almost be said has excluded, all other influence in the Persian court. The right of railway construction in Persia has passed into the hands of the Czar. To crown all, only a year ago Russia succeeded in establishing a financial control over the Persian Government which practically gives her the command of Persian revenues and finances, as well as of the commercial and economical development of the country. This last coup, which must inevitably enable her to control the whole policy of Persia, cost the ridiculously small sum of about three and a half millions, well secured as an investment. Not the least mortifying part of their business is that this advantage, or something like it, might have accrued to England if she had had the resolution and enterprise to seize it."

British policy toward Persia, *The Saturday Review* declares, has always been "weak in conception and calamitous in results," and it is no wonder that "the despairing Persian has sunk under the control of the power that never wavers and never recedes." Persian statesmen fully understand the peril which threatens, but Persia is too weak and senile to resist.

This decay of the once powerful Persian empire is graphically described by Robert E. Speer, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, in a recently published volume on "Missions and Politics in Asia." Persia, says Mr. Speer, is a "wreck, a ruin, a memory of far-distant greatness." We quote further:

"There are no schools, save here and there chattering groups around a village priest, or worse than medieval groups around a mesjid and a mujtahid. The few schools of the Government in Tabriz and Teheran are chiefly opportunities for officials to eat up public revenues. Charitable institutions are practically unknown. Prisons are mere places of torture until the demanded money fine is paid. Houses of permanent detention or reformation for evil-doers do not exist. Death or payment or torture are the ends of the law. The courts, half civil, half ecclesiastical, are irregular, with no written codes, no jury system, no pleading, no testimony, save the eloquence and evidence of bribes."

The postal system, we are told, is a "despair":

"The couriers lounge along the road, taking often a week to go 200 miles, while postmasters take letters from the mail when they please and are the tools of government. The telegraph system is yet more of a farce. Whole sentences were omitted from

THE RUSSIAN BEAR IN VARIOUS RÔLES.
In Manchuria, Greedy. In Finland, Cruel.
To the Students, Barbarous. To Europe, the Cavalier.
— *Ulk, Berlin.*

our messages. The posts lie on the ground with the wires under the feet of the caravans. Telegrams are often as long on the road as letters, and the senders frequently arrive before their messages. The roads are mere trails. One or two were built once, but they are falling into ruin. The post-houses and caravansaries are tumbling down. Bridges are no concern of the Government, and are cared for only by those who absolutely need them. The army, with wages of two cents a day and pay a year in arrears, tattered and sickly, is too sad a sight to be ludicrous. Villages are owned by proprietors usually living in some distant city, and bleeding them through ravenous collectors. All enterprise is throttled by taxation. The land lies smitten and in despair. Offices are bought and sold, and each purchaser squeezes at once every dollar possible out of those placed in his power, to reimburse himself for his bribes, and to prepare for his removal, which may come at any hour. The village homes are as poor as well can be, and the villager fears prosperity as the sure promise that fresh tax levies will pinch him more than before. Saddest of all is the decadence of religious perception, the want of moral stamina, the prevalence of deceit, falsehood, and general rottenness of life."

There is no hope for Persia, Mr. Speer believes, "save in Russia or England." John Kimberly Mumford, for some years a resident of Persia, declares (in *The World's Work*, New York, May) that Persia is already Russian:

"It is a long and perplexing road that the Russian has had to

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travel on this side of Asia, to arrive at his present vantage-point on the way to the Persian Gulf. Over a portion of it he has been compelled to journey more than once, but, observant of a schedule made long ago, he has made haste slowly, watching, waiting, keeping the peace, and winning most of his later victories by the rouble—or, some say, the franc—and by his colossal vigilance and patience. The forward movement in the West in its present stage is still, but it is ceaseless, and more rapid by far than when the chief agencies were powder and the sword. One need be in Persia only a little time to discern the Russian predominance. Persia is Russian. It is manifest in the conditions of trade, the management of the military, and the incessant increase in the number of Russian subjects and the volume of Russian commodities in the bazars, and it is recognized by the populace. More eloquent than all other indications is the custom, arisen of late among the Persians—some of them the foremost in wealth and influence—of adding the Russian termination 'off' to patronymics as old as Iran itself."

A Russian writer in *The Contemporary Review* (London) protests that England has always opposed Russian expansion, while Russia has always rejoiced "when England occupied, in any quarter of the globe, a country originally populated by savages or barbarians." This writer (J. Noviców, of Odessa) says that, if England now has no friends in Russia, it is her own fault. In the second half of the century just closed, England has never lost an opportunity of interfering with Russian ambition. The writer proceeds:

"It was the English who let loose upon Russia the horrors of the Crimean war. The Emperor Nicholas I. had accepted the famous Vienna note, which regulated the points at issue between Russia and Turkey. It was Lord Stratford de Redcliffe who induced the Sultan to reject it, thereby rendering inevitable a war which cost Russia 630,000 men and ruined her finances for many years. In 1878, when Russia was at the gates of Constantinople, when she was about to destroy the evil work of Mahomet II., and to put an end to the barbarous rule of the Osmanlis, when, in short, she was on the point of accomplishing her historic mission in Europe, it was England who robbed her of the fruits of her victory."

The idea prevalent in England that Russian and English interests are always and inevitably opposed to each other, this writer characterizes as absurd and as the "outcome of England's worn-out policy based on the routine and tradition of the old diplomacy. He advocates a cordial understanding between the two nations, and closes by stating that England would gain by dividing Persia and Afghanistan with Russia. England and Russia, he holds, are "natural allies, inasmuch as they have a common task to accomplish—the civilization of Asia."

The much-discussed mission of the Tibetan Government to ask Russian protection was purely voluntary, according to the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg). Russia, this journal states, did not even suggest it. The proceeding was natural enough, it asserts, because Russia has "gained great renown by her treatment of Central Asian peoples." The *Temps* (Paris), in referring to the same mission, says:

"China is evidently at her last gasp. The immense edifice totters, and it is its wings that are the first to crack. . . . Russia, which practises a policy of condescension and kindness to China in dealing with the very heart of the empire, has no scruples in gently detaching, like the leaves from an artichoke, the extremities of this immense organism. Her soldiers in Manchuria and her diplomats in Tibet are carrying out, with a marvelous unity of design, a wonderfully premeditated work."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Pardon of Arabi Pasha.—An incident "absolutely devoid of importance to Egypt except as a welcome sign that, in the judgment of the ruler of the country and of his advisers, the established system is now strong enough to disregard its former enemies"—such is the comment made by *The Times* (London) on the amnesty granted by the Khedive of Egypt to Arabi Pasha. *The Times* characterizes the former leader as follows:

"He is a supremely ignorant Egyptian peasant, quite unworthy of esteem and equally unworthy of condemnation were it not for his callous Oriental cruelty. Weakness and inordinate vanity are the characteristic features of his nature, and it was upon these qualities that men like Ali Roubi, and afterward Mahmud Sami, successfully worked when they exalted him into the head of military insurrection."

For the benefit of those whose memories are short, says *The Westminster Gazette* (London), it may be recalled that Arabi Pasha, who was born about 1837, was an Egyptian officer, who organized the National Party of Egypt in opposition to the Anglo-French control. He became Minister of War in 1882, and his withdrawal of budgets from the English and French controllers led to the bombardment of Alexandria. Arabi was defeated and captured at Tel-el-Kebir on September 13, 1882, and afterward exiled to Ceylon, where he has remained ever since. *The Telegraph* (London) comments on the changes which have taken place in Egypt since Arabi was exiled. It says:

"When the former Egyptian leader returns from Ceylon he will find a new heaven and a new earth. Gone is the koorbash, gone is the corvée, gone the corruption of the courts of law. Instead of a country ever tottering on the brink of bankruptcy he will find a nation whose financial credit is better than that of many European powers. In a sense which reflects very little honor to himself, he might adopt Wren's proud epitaph for his own. Had there been no Arabi there had been no protectorate, as, indeed, had there been no Great Fire of London there had been no site for the masterpiece of Wren's genius. Still, tho he deserves no gratitude, few will grudge Ahmed Arabi the Egyptian the satisfaction of seeing with his own eyes the regeneration for which he rebelled, but which he could never have accomplished."

The *Figaro* (Paris) calls Arabi a patriot and claims that even now England would not consent to his return if he were not so shattered in health as to be no longer an enemy to be feared.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN VIEWS OF OUR DUTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE capture of Aguinaldo continues to furnish the theme for a great deal of advice, admonition, and condemnation of the United States by foreign journals. The *Independance Belge* (Brussels) believes that the President and his advisers are in despair because the submission of the Filipino leader has not resulted in the immediate collapse of all resistance. It is the awakening from a cruel deception, we are told; but the Filipinos can not be blamed. It continues:

"The Filipinos have proven that they are fully conscious of their rights and their duties. Their revolt was well organized and sustained with a courage and intelligence to which even their adversaries have been compelled to render homage. They deserve to have the local administration confided to their care, they should be accorded that autonomy which the great modern powers no longer deny even to their colonies which are still barbarous in a moral and material sense. The United States has less right than any other power to show itself reluctant in granting such rights. America herself only yesterday gained her liberty."

The Americans, the *Independance Belge* declares further, will only be the gainers by conciliating the Filipinos. It says: "They [the Americans] are not organized in a military sense to hold colonies as are the French and Germans, or as are the English in India. The only excuse they have in the Philippines is to secure commercial advantages." A "generously adjusted protectorate," it thinks, would answer the purpose; but, it concludes, "if Mr. McKinley seeks to realize in the Philippines his

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imperialistic pretensions, it will be war, sickening war, for years and years to come." The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) contains a very bitter article attacking "Yankee dollar politics," charging all sorts of official corruption in the Philippines and Cuba, and concluding with the remark that "all this hardly falls in with the boasts of the Jingo press as to America's godly destiny and how she is carrying her 'culture' to all lands, particularly into Eastern Asia."

The Advertiser (London, Canada) commends the United States for its "culture of law and order" in both the Philippines and Cuba. It says: "The United States is supplementing the civilizing work of Great Britain. As the other branch of the great Anglo-Saxon family, they are taking up in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands their share of the 'white man's burden,' and doing it in such workmanlike manner as will be an ultimate advantage to themselves, the new possessions, and the world at large." Aguinaldo's capture, says *The Overland China Mail* (Hongkong), ought to sober the United States:

"With three years' experience to guide them, it is to be hoped the Americans will not repeat past blunders. The bumptious self-assertiveness of some of the earlier American discoverers of the Philippine Islands sowed the crop of troubles which the United States has been reaping ever since. A more reasonable and tactful attitude toward Aguinaldo and his immediate supporters would have prevented the explosion of February, 1899, and the subsequent disastrous upheaval throughout the islands."

American rule, declares *The Weekly Chronicle* (Kobe, Japan) means a thorough reform all around, and the world is to be congratulated. *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai) quotes extensively from a recently issued report of Juan Mencarini, Spanish consul-general to China. Señor Mencarini writes on the Chinese labor question in the Philippines, and *The Celestial Empire* translates the following portion of the article as to the natural wealth of the islands and the inability of the natives to exploit it:

"It is an undoubted fact that the wealth and fertility of the soil and subsoil of the archipelago can not be exaggerated. Minerals of all descriptions are to be seen lying on the surface, as if inviting the passerby to the enormous wealth contained a few feet below the sole of man's foot. All experienced engineers have praised the wealth buried in the archipelago, only waiting for intelligent, arduous workmen to bring it to the surface. There is no one who has visited the islands who has not admired the evergreen, rich vegetation. In a few years an abandoned plot of ground is filled with a virgin forest impenetrable but with the ax. Productive plants of all sorts grow on its soil with the greatest luxuriance. Two, and even three rice crops per annum are reaped in some districts. Sugar-cane, tobacco, coffee, hemp, and other products are well known all over the world, and could in good, intelligent hands improve in quality. Its virgin forests are replete with most valuable woods which only want cutting down to enrich thousands of persons. I do not think any one will dispute the fact that the Philippine population is not sufficiently numerous to work out the enormous wealth contained in this unfortunate El Dorado, so long a prey to the cruel pangs of war."

The native Filipino, the Spanish consul-general believes, by reason of physical and temperamental unfitness, will never be able to work profitably in the islands. The Indian from British India and the Japanese are both unavailable, he further believes, because they are "not sufficiently docile, frugal, amenable to law, and industrious." The Chinaman, however, fulfils all these requirements. The writer reviews the history of the treatment accorded the Chinese by the Spanish Government, and arrives at the following conclusions:

"With the fact in mind that Chinese immigration is absolutely essential for the development of the wealth of the islands, laws encouraging and attracting them should be framed, so that the laborer would have special advantageous conditions conceded him in preference to the trader, who by his usurious proceedings has been the cause of the hatred of the native for the Chinaman. In a very short time the native finds himself a debtor to the storekeeper of the village, who is always a Chinese. After mortgaging his house he does the same with his crops, and finally with his fields. Soon finding himself ruined by his negligence and vices, he blames the Chinaman, who by his thrift and forethought has had the best of him. There is no doubt, tho, that the dislike the native bears toward the Chinese would soon be dispelled when the native understood that he did not come to labor as an opponent but as a help to develop the wealth of the ground."

The transformation brought about in the Straits Settlements by Chinese labor under the British régime leads Señor Mencarini to the conclusion that "the Chinese is the industrial magician of the East." "It was his labor, care, agricultural experience, and above all his indomitable energy, which converted these forests into beds of wealth and brought to light inestimable buried richness. Without the Chinaman the British would not have achieved such wonders, and the Malay would continue to be the same interesting but dreaded pirate as of yore, having energy only for fighting." In commenting on this report, *The Celestial Empire* hopes that the United States will so modify her "usually severe Chinese policy" that "immigration from China will flow toward their new possessions in such numbers as will insure a sufficient population for the development of the country and the distribution of its admitted wealth."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COUNT GOLUCHOWSKI ON THE BALKAN QUESTION.

COUNT GOLUCHOWSKI'S address to the foreign relations committee of the Hungarian Delegations has again directed European attention to the Balkans and the problems of the near East. The speech of the minister was an outline of the foreign policy of the Dual Monarchy and the present status of its foreign relations. He referred to three portions of the world in which Austria is now especially interested—China, Italy, and the Balkans. He defended the participation of the Dual Monarchy in the Chinese expedition on the ground that the "neglect to perform a duty incumbent upon a great power would have caused grave prejudice to its prestige and the concert of the powers," while he justified the modest proportions of that participation by the "comparatively slight material interest" of Austria-Hungary in China. With reference to the renewal of the Triple Alliance and Austro-Italian relations, Count Goluchowski declared that there was no direct connection between the renewal of the Dreibund and that of the commercial treaties. It is no longer possible, he contended, to maintain the thesis that "a state of war in the economic sphere is compatible with good political relations." But at the same time it is "thoroughly unsound" to hold that "political alliances, which have far higher objects, should be made dependent on an entirely satisfactory settlement of commercial differences." The most significant portion of the minister's address, however, dealt with the "unrest" in the Balkans. The troubles in China, he declared, have so burdened the powers that they have given up disputing about minor differences, and consequently there is at present "peace in the 'weather corner' of the continent." But the count fears for the future. Despite the understanding arrived at with Russia in 1897, to maintain the *status quo* in the Balkans, which "offers valuable guaranties against the prejudicial effects of events upon the relations of the two empires," "unsatisfactory symptoms have been frequent since that year, and never more so than at present." The count disclaimed any intention on the part of Austria to seek territorial expansion. She desires only to maintain the existing state of affairs. But, he continued, altho the monarchy has no thought of extending its own territory, it can not permit any attack on the existing political order or any changes prejudicial to its vital interests, to say nothing of such as may involve danger for its position in the future. "The unimpaired mainte-

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nance of that position remains the leading principle of our Eastern policy. Consequently, we can not for a moment hesitate to resist with the utmost determination every attempt calculated to favor such a condition of affairs. There must be no doubt on that point." The count deplored the agitation in Macedonia and urged reform in that country. Referring to the new Servian constitution, he declared that Austria wished her neighbor success in the undertaking; but expressed a hope that the "care bestowed on the promotion of domestic prosperity by the holders of power in Servia will be combined with a constant effort to avoid everything calculated to affect unfavorably the maintenance of good relations with ourselves and consequently to occasion a coolness in the good will of the monarchy for Servia."

A charge of obsequiousness toward England Count Goluchowski said he could not allow.

The frankness of the Austrian foreign minister's words call forth abundant comment. The speech, says *The St. James's Gazette* (London), is "one of those pronouncements by which from time to time the statesmen of Europe permit the irresponsible crowd to obtain a hazy and momentary glimpse of what is passing behind the diplomatic veil." *The Gazette* believes that the speech is really a warning to Russia against "undue influence" in the Balkans, and says, in conclusion: "It can not be denied that this declaration is the gravest utterance that has been heard in Europe in recent times."

The Times (London) declares that everybody knew that the state of affairs exists just as the count has described it, and it commends his frankness. *The Standard* (London) says:

"Diplomatic caution in the use of language is not one of this statesman's characteristics; on the contrary, he has occasionally —as in his famous oration against encroaching Anglo-Saxondom —spoken with an excess of freedom. Yesterday, however, his indiscretions, if such they were, seem to have been calculated; and if there was a tone of warning, and even menace, in his scarcely veiled hints, we may take it that this was done with a distinct and carefully considered object."

The Standard characterizes the count's remarks on Balkan politics as "sensational in their emphasis," and believes they were inspired by three occurrences—the propaganda of the Macedonian Committee, the furor over the Servian succession, and the trouble of the powers with Turkey over the foreign post-offices in the Ottoman Empire. The last question has now been settled satisfactorily, altho the powers "may still demand guaranties of no future tampering with the mails." The Macedonian Committee is agitating for the liberation of Macedonia from the Turkish yoke. Its organ, *The Reform*, preaches open and immediate revolt. Some of the agitators are clamoring for annexation to Bulgaria and some for absolute independence. Meanwhile, a Turkish army of 50,000 men is encamped in the province ready for emergencies. The propaganda of this Macedonian Committee is characterized by *The Speaker* (London) as "a system of terrorism in comparison with which the exactions of sluggish Ottoman tax-collectors are mild and ineffectual." *The Speaker* specifies as follows:

"To fill its war-chest and raise a fund for the liberation of Macedonia it [the Committee] levies contributions by armed force wherever its organization extends. In Macedonia itself it wields a second tyranny more vigorous than that of the Turks themselves. In Bulgaria it exacts contributions from high and low, and it is no uncommon thing to read that some wealthy merchant who has refused to pay his quota has been murdered in the open street in broad daylight. It even extended its operations to Rumania, assassinated a few prominent Rumanians and conspired against the life of King Charles. We are told that these operations were traced to the committee itself and in particular to its president, the ex-Lieutenant Saratoff. There was some excited talk of a war with Rumania over these incidents, but, tho the Bulgarian Government massed its troops in a menacing way, there was one thing which it did not dare to do. It has neither repressed the committee nor punished M. Saratoff. In point of fact this interesting organization has only grown the bolder for these exposures. Its rifle clubs are drilling all over the country, its exactions continue as before, and it openly publishes its plans for an invasion of Turkish territory in the early summer. Indeed, the sole thing that makes one doubt the seriousness of its aims is the levity with which it proclaims them to the world."

The Standard (London), however, believes that the Servian question is chiefly responsible for Count Goluchowski's "pointed exhortation." It will be remembered that considerable newspaper gossip was reported from Europe as to the expected birth of an heir to King Alexander of Servia. As this monarch has no collaterals, great preparations were made to celebrate the advent of the heir. Now the court physicians declare that Queen Draga is not pregnant and that it is doubtful from the state of her health whether she ever can be. The enemies of the dynasty are circulating stories about a plot to foist a supposititious child upon the people. The people, being ignorant, believe the stories, and there is danger, evidently believed by the Austrian Chancellor to be serious, of a rising either in favor of some other dynasty or of a republic. Any such rising would compel Austria and Russia to interfere, and if they interfered on opposite sides the situation would be more than grave. This scandal would not signify much, says *The Spectator* (London), if the results could be confined to Servia; but unhappily they can not be. This journal continues:

"Two great military empires think their interests and their prestige so far engaged in the fate of the little kingdom that they would not tolerate either a republic or a hostile monarch, and their struggles, at present only diplomatic, may be—in certain contingencies would be—transferred to the field. Neither would bear a republic so near their borders. If it were anarchical, as old Conservative statesmen, of course, think it would become, it would be a constant source of anxiety; and if it were tranquil and successful, its example might be most dangerous upon the states around, particularly Bosnia, Bulgaria, and Macedonia, one of which is governed as a military province, another is fiercely discontented with its prince, while the third is a Christian dependency of Turkey, and, therefore, of necessity seething with rebellion. A republic would, consequently, be put down at all hazards; but that is not such an easy matter as it looks. Sufficient Servians might, no doubt, be killed without much trouble; but who is to do the killing—Austria or Russia, or both? If either is trusted to do the work, that one will try to keep the province; while if both do it at once, their armies are, in their present temper, almost sure to clash. On the other hand, if a new prince is to be 'elected,' both must agree upon the 'choice of the people,' and how is that agreement to be secured?"

Says *The Spectator* in conclusion:

"Neither Russia nor Austria would be directly injured if the Balkan states were allowed to federate themselves under King Charles of Rumania, who is a good soldier and a wise administrator, and were thus allowed to develop their resources in security; but Russia would see an impediment in her road to Constantinople, and Austria a menace to her hope of Oriental trade through Salonica, and so sixteen millions of fairly industrious white men, who would be peaceful and contented if they could, have to suffer for generations. Their noisome little courts usually forbid them to prosper, and if they try to get rid of them they are flooded with foreign armies, and compelled to accept with seeming willingness the nominees of powers who do not wish them to be independent, or too prosperous, or too well regarded in the world. We know of nothing more discreditable alike to the statesmanship and to the philanthropy of Europe than the condition of the Balkan states, unless it be continental conduct in China; but, for the present, remedy there is none."

The Austrian papers endeavor to tranquillize the public mind, explaining that the unwonted gravity of Count Goluchowski's observations was intended to produce a salutary effect on restless neighbors and not to arouse anxiety at home. The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), organ of the Foreign Office, declares that it is never possible to say that peace is secure in the near East; but it should be known that conservative and moderate as the policy of Austria-Hungary has always been, it is prepared to play a strong solo part whenever the *status quo* in its immediate neighborhood is likely to be affected."

The German papers look upon the count's statements as evidence that the Austro-Russian understanding has ceased to exist. They also express satisfaction at the renewed affirmation of the value attached by Austria to the Triple Alliance. Count Goluchowski may be congratulated without reserve, says the *Neuesten Nachrichten* (Berlin), on his "refusal to degrade the alliance of peace with its exalted aims into a mere object of compensation to be bartered in the sphere of commercial policy."

The *Tribuna* (Rome) is the only leading Italian paper to comment at length upon the speech. This journal does not put much faith in Austria's repudiation of a non-expansion policy, and warns Italy to watch Albania.

The *Temps* and the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) contain articles on the unfortunate position of Queen Draga of Servia. The *Débats* believes that Count Goluchowski's speech will offend Russia.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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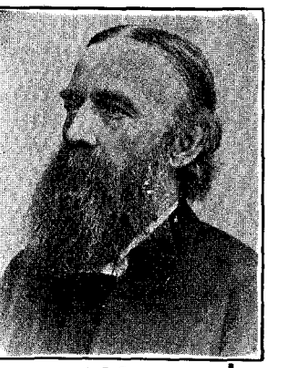

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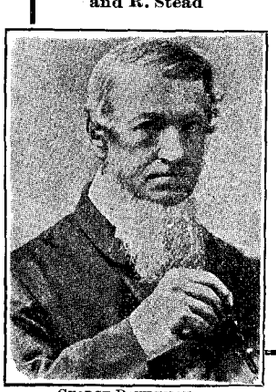

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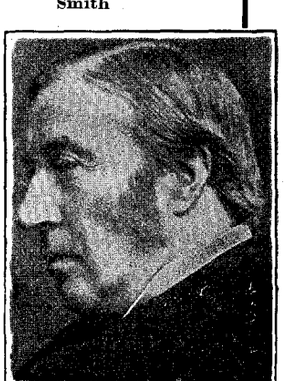

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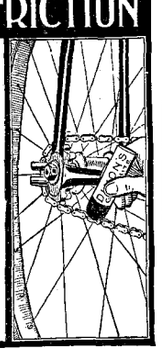

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CURRENT POETRY.

A Dream of Young Summer.

By EDITH M. THOMAS.

O haunter of the budding forest-side,
O mirrored pleasure of the happy stream
When into silent shade its ripples glide,
Who art thou, sovereign Dream within a dream?
Thy wings with many a prism-lighted gleam
Are overshot, and from a magic reed
Thou drawest forth those melodies supreme
That with unnamed delight the spirit feed.—
Who art thou, Vanisher; and whither wilt thou lead?

Once, wandered far in sunken lands of Sleep,
I, winter-weary, an enchantress met;
The rain-fed brook did at her coming leap;
From nether gloom arose the violet;
And music sweeter than Love's long regret
Cadenced her passing! But I woke to hear
The muted chord upon the icy fret,
While glittering frost-fire lit the wintry sphere.—
Of thee I dreamed—of thee, Desire of all the Year!

Thou leadest me unto a seat of joys
Long uninvaded, in a world antique;
For lo! that reed which all thy thought employs,
That reed of thine—it was not far to seek;
And still its strains of Pan and Syrinx speak.
Thy many-colored wings did Iris give;
Aurora fanned the rose upon thy cheek;
Love gave thee breath, and bade thee, conquering, live;
And Dian lent thee fleetness, thou so fugitive!

So fugitive, so sweet,—heart-breaker thou!
But yet not thee, thy beckoning Fate, I chide.
The blossom-wind from off the orchard bough
Hath blown the flaky petals far and wide;
Borne, winged as thou art, upon the tide
Of never-staying hours, borne singing too,
Thou fadest from the stream and forest-side,
Leaving a tearful splendor of the dew—
A world of sighing leaves—an arc of empty blue.

—In *Harper's Magazine* for June.

Victory.

By ARTHUR COLTON.

Once more to the charge, and repeat
The fearless, undoubting endeavor,
The grasp of the hands and the spring of the feet
Unwearied forever.

The wind of the east and the north
Has smitten and stabbed with a knife;
The edict of death has gone forth,
And the issue is life.

Out of March through the mire and clay,
Over April's brown slope and wet dune,
It shall laugh from the summit of May,
Name its victory "June."

—In *Atlantic Monthly* for June

Death in the Desert.

By HAMLIN GARLAND.

He died and we buried him there—
In the sound of an unnamed stream;
The poison plants around him flare,
And the silence is deep as death.
There we left him in a wordless dream,
With a "Godspeed" spoken underbreath.

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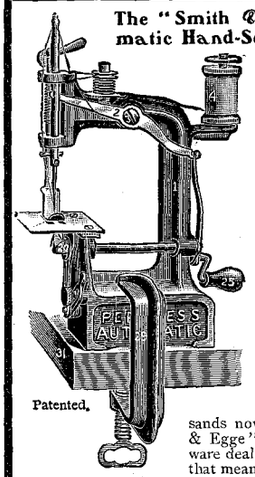

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I laid a flower on the dead man's breast,
While the eaglets whistled in shrill dismay—
Nothing could then disturb his rest;
I gave him the rose, and we covered him up
With the cold, black earth, and rode away.
My heart was bitter—I could not weep.

He was so young to die so soon—
He was so gay to lie alone
Burned by sun and chilled by the moon,
There where the waters are cold and gray,
There by the slimy ledges of stone—
But there he must sleep till the sun is gray.
—In *The Munsey* for June.

PERSONALS.

The Emperor's Little Joke.—The *Journal des Débats* not long ago published a story about the German Emperor and Chancellor von Bülow which the *Courrier des États Unis* has republished as follows:

"When Von Bülow, soon after his appointment as chancellor, was summoned to meet the Emperor at Hamburg, he expressed the deepest gratitude for the honor conferred upon him, but his manner was depressed and troubled, as if he were not altogether satisfied. The Emperor observed the count's depression and said, familiarly:

"'Well, Bülow, what is troubling you?'

"'A very little thing, sire, and in fact, it is not I, but the countess, who is troubled. She is, of course, very much gratified by my promotion, but she does not like the Chancellor's palace. We have a delightful little hotel which she has furnished in exquisite taste, and she can not, without regret, leave it for a musty old palace which, she says, it will take a year to make clean.'

"'Give the countess my respects,' replied the Emperor, 'and tell her that I will assist in cleaning the palace.'

"Von Bülow thanked the Emperor for his generosity, and retired to carry the good news to his wife. On the following day the countess received a large box of soap. It was the Emperor's contribution to the cleaning of the palace."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

June 3.—The departure of Count von Waldersee from Peking is marked by a great military display; an affray near Tien-Tsin between German, British, and French soldiers results in the death of a Frenchman.

June 5.—General Chaffee, with his staff and two companies of troops, arrives at Manila from China.

June 8.—The Chinese court decides to delay its return to Peking to September, owing to the heat and the advanced age of the Dowager-Empress; Count von Waldersee lands at Yokohama and proceeds to Tokyo.

SOUTH AFRICA.

June 3.—The Boers under Commandant Sheeper, seven hundred strong, attack the town of Willowmore, Cape Colony, but are repulsed after nine hours' fighting.

June 4.—The Boers under Kritzinger capture Jamestown, in Cape Colony.

June 6.—The Hague Arbitration Court is reported to have considered the Boer war at a secret session; a Boer commando suffers a defeat in the Northern Transvaal.

June 8.—The British capture two Boer laagers in Cape Colony, taking forty-two prisoners; it is hoped that the arrival of Mrs. Louis Botha and Mr. Fischer in London may hasten peace negotiations.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 4.—Andrew Carnegie in London expresses the belief that the continental powers will combine against England, and that the latter will turn to the United States for help, which will not be refused.

Sir Alfred Hickman replies to the statement of Lord George Hamilton, the Indian secretary, renewing his charges against the Indian railway officials in relation to the purchase of locomotives in America.

June 5.—W. C. Whitney's horse, "Volodyovski," wins the English Derby in record time.

The American delegates of the New York Chamber of Commerce are entertained by

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the London Chamber, and speeches are made by Andrew Carnegie and Morris K. Jesup.

Maitre Labori, the French lawyer, is greeted with great ovations in London.

June 6.—The New York Chamber of Commerce delegates are the recipients of extraordinary honors in London.

The Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, sails from Sydney, Australia, for Auckland, New Zealand.

June 7.—Andrew Carnegie turns over to trustees $10,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds of the United States Steel Corporation for the promotion of education in Scotch universities.

A special embassy from the Sultan of Morocco, bearing gifts and congratulations to Edward VII., arrives in London.

It is announced that Sarah Bernhardt will play "Romeo" for a hundred nights in America to Maude Adams's "Juliet."

June 9.—In the Italian Parliament it is announced that as a result of Austro-Hungarian propaganda in Albania trouble is imminent in the Balkans.

The International Convention of Machinists at Toronto resolves not to modify its demands nor resume labor until the shorter work-day is granted.

Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 3.—Senator McLaurin accedes to the request of Governor McSweeney, of South Carolina, and agrees to withdraw his resignation, for the good of the State.

Prof. Ira Remsen is elected president of Johns Hopkins University, to succeed Dr. D. C. Gilman.

W. H. Newman is elected president of the New York Central Railroad.

June 4.—The President and Cabinet decide not to call an extra session of Congress this summer; they also decide that no change in the Administration's Philippine policy is required by the recent Supreme Court decisions.

The National Manufacturers' Association begins its sixth annual session in Detroit, and the American Medical Association opens its annual meeting in St. Paul.

The steel mast of the cup defender *Constitution* gives way off the shore of Connecticut.

June 5.—A verdict is directed for Mrs. Eddy, the defendant in the Christian Science libel suit, brought by Mrs. Woodbury, in Boston.

A slight improvement in Mrs. McKinley's condition is reported by the attending physicians.

June 6.—Senator McLaurin offers to resign unconditionally if Senator Tillman will do likewise; but the latter Senator declines to meet this proposition.

Justice Jerome continues his raids on the pool-rooms of New York.

June 8.—Thomas W. Lawson writes to the challenge committee of the New York Yacht Club that he agrees with the committee that no useful purpose can be served by further discussion of the entry of the *Independence* in the trial races.

A tornado in Oklahoma results in great loss of life and property.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

June 4.—*Philippines:* Aguinaldo sends a message to Cailles, the Filipino leader, advising him to surrender; organization of civil government is going on in the islands.

June 5.—*Cuba:* The Cuban constitutional convention meets in secret session to discuss the Platt amendment and the action of the President.

June 6.—*Philippines:* The last of the volunteers in the Philippines are on their way to the United States to be mustered out of service.

June 7.—*Cuba:* General Wood sends word to the President that the Cuban constitutional convention curtly refuses to rescind its action in the Platt amendment.

June 9.—*Philippines:* The Philippines civil commission organizes the province of Nueva Ecija in Luzon; renewed fighting in Southern Luzon is reported.

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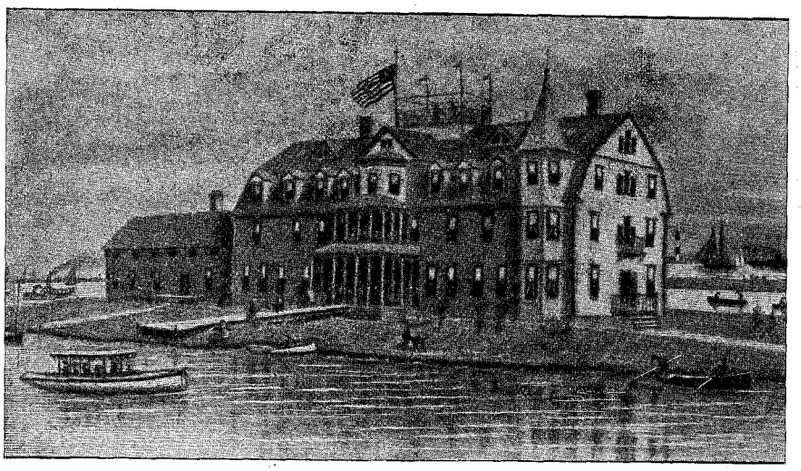

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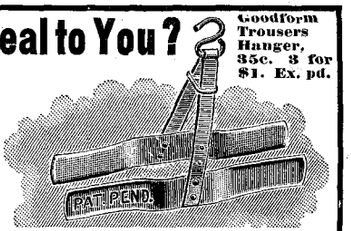

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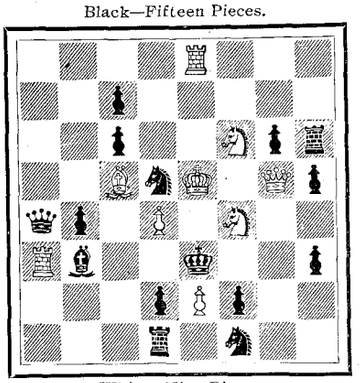
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 566.

By GODFREY HEATHCOTE.
From *The B. C. M.*

Black—Fifteen Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

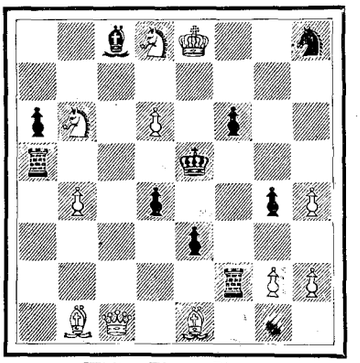
White mates in two moves.

The B. C. M. calls special attention to this problem as something new in the way of two-ers, and calls it the "Twentieth Century Bi-mover." We have never seen anything like it, and it is a purely legitimate problem with no tricks.

Problem 567.

By J. MÖLLER, COPENHAGEN.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 560.

(Remove black Ps on Q Kt 3 and and K R 5.)

1.	Q—K B sq	2. R—B 7 ch	3. Kt—R 7, mate
	Kt x Q	K x R (must)	
1.	.....	Kt x B ch	Q—B 4, mate
	B x Q P	K—Q 3	
1.	.....	R—Q 7	R—Q 6, mate
	R—Kt 4	P x K P	
1.	.....	Q—B 8	R x Kt, mate
	B x P	Kt—B 2	
		.....	Q mates
		2. Other	3.

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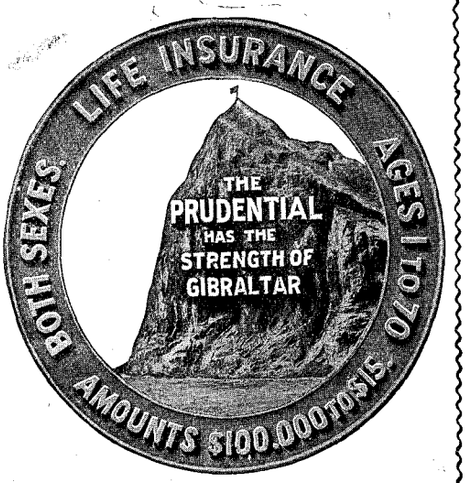
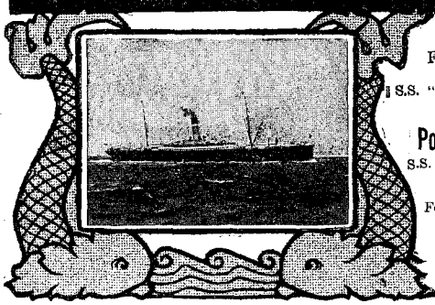


DOMINION LINE to EUROPE



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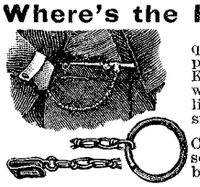

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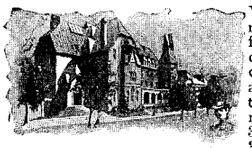

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No. 561.

Key-move, Kt—K 4.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I.W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; H. W. Barry, Boston; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Geneva, N. Y.; the Rev. A. De R. Meares, Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; Prof. M. A. T., Woodberry Forest High School, Orange, Va.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; L. Russ, Corning, Ark.; R. H. Renshaw, Boyce, Va.; E. Lobazin, New York City; H. A. Seade, Mahomet, Ill.

560 (only): A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.

561 (only): W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; J. P. Wilson, Youngstown, O.; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; W. R. T., Birmingham, Ala.; Prof. J. N. Smith, Allegheny, Pa.; J. T. Graves, Chicago; the Rev. D. O. G., St. Louis; A. N. Cherry, Salt Lake City; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; W. M. J., New Plymouth, O.; C. E. Lloyd, Washington C.H., O.; Dr. A. Hazlewood, Grand Rapids, Mich.; the Rev. L. Burrows, Nashville Chess-club; A. R. Hann, Denton, Tex.; U. Naylor, Mason City, Ill.; A. H. Ganser, Bay City, Mich.; W. H. Woods, Baltimore; Lillian H. Kerr, Colorado Springs; L. A. Gouldie, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. Hyde, Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. H. R., Bennington, Vt.; W. L. Allendorf, Sandusky, O.; R. J. Long, Jr., Medford, Mass.

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(561): "A beautiful discovery"—G. D.; "A gem"—J. G. L.; "Well balanced"—J. H. S.; "Very good"—A. De R. M.; "First class"—J. E. W.; "Deserves first prize"—G. G. H.; "Very difficult and highly finished"—W. R. C.; "Well deserved a prize"—H. W. F.; Pretty, but obvious"—J. P. W.; "A hard key to turn"—H. M. C.; "Fine"—J. N. S.; "Ingeniously planned"—J. T. G.; "A two-er of the highest merit"—D. O. G.; "Key well concealed"—A. N. C.; "The analysis is tantalizing, but instructive"—F. L. H.

Very many solvers were caught by Kt—K 7 ch, and R—Q 3 ch., not noticing that K x P or K—Q 3 left the white K in check. Others were quite certain that B x Q Kt P would do the trick; but P x Kt stops this.

In addition to those reported, U. N. and G. Midleton, Savannah, Ga., got 559; "Merope," Cincinnati, 557, 558, 559.

The Forsyth Notation.

We intend to introduce the Forsyth notation of problems. It is easy to master. 1. The white pieces are indicated by capitals and the black pieces by small letters; 2. Use S for Kt; 3. Begin to count from White's Q R 8 (always count from left to right). 4. Indicate the number of vacant squares by a figure. Take Problem 561, and we notate it as follows: K (white K), 3 (three vacant squares), B (white B), 3 (three vacant squares). As there are no pieces on second row, we simply write 8. Here is the full notation of 561:

K 3 B 3; 8; 3 P 2 p 1; 1 p p k 1 S 2; 6 Q 1; 2 B 1 R 3; 3 S 4; b 3 r 2 b.

Problem 566 reads: 4 R 3; 2 p 5; 2 p 2 S p r; 2 B s K 1 Q p; q p 1 P 1 S 2; R b 2 k 2 p; 3 p P p 2; 3 r 1 s 2.

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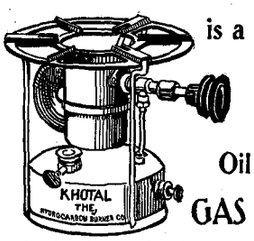

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